

IDP- APPENDIX C

UBUNTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (NC 071)

**2017-22
&
2018/19
IDP**

**2017-2022
&
2018/19
IDP**

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FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR

The Integrated Development Plan of the Ubuntu Local Municipality covers the five-year period 2017 – 2022. It gives me pleasure as the elected Mayor of the Ubuntu Local Municipality to present this IDP, which is a blueprint for the future development trajectory of our Municipality emanating from our continued engagement with our stakeholders.

Indeed, we are on the fourth generation of the democratic elected councillors since the first local election in December 2000. We were mandated by our respective constituencies to ensure a better life for all. A mandate we gladly accept and commit ourselves to throughout our term of office.

A lot has been achieved towards bettering the lives of the majority of our communities since the dawn of democracy in South Africa, but much still needs to be done. Our communities are still faced with huge challenges, which include but not limited to the following: sufficient and clean water, employment, health and educational facilities and Infrastructure backlogs.

It is against this background that our new vision which says "**TO CREATE A SPACE WHERE HUMANITY MEETS**" is relevant. This IDP depicts the blueprint for the future of our municipality and is informed by the development aspirations of the citizens of our area. All our communities and social partners are therefore encouraged to be part of the development trajectory as encapsulated herein through submission of comments and how innovatively can we improve the quality so as to enhance on implementation and monitoring as we strive towards bettering the lives of our communities.

Community participation which is a cornerstone of local democracy will be entrenched and the best ways of improving this are underway.

I thank you, Enkosi , Baie Dankie

CLLR. A.N. KWELETA
MAYOR : UBUNTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FROM THE ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER

In terms of section 34 of the Local Government Municipal Systems, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) each municipality is required to develop a five-year Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and review it annually to assess its performance against measurable targets and respond to the demands of the changing circumstances.

This five-year Integrated Development Plan is premised on stakeholder engagement with the communities, business, government, NGO's, political parties and etc. All the above stakeholders were involved during the drafting of this IDP through internal and external processes.

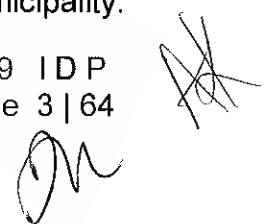
The communities of Ubuntu Local Municipality have reaffirmed their needs, which include but not limited to the following: sufficient and clean water, employment, trustable sewerage system, health and educational facilities and infrastructure backlogs. Some of the identified needs do not fall within the functions of the Local Municipality, but communities have a tendency not to differentiate between Local, District, Provincial and National Government functions. To ensure that the needs of the communities are met, the Ubuntu Local Municipality needs to ensure that its planning is better integrated with Provincial and National Government.

This five year 2017 -2022 IDP presents us with an opportunity as Ubuntu Municipality to reshape and prepare ourselves to take this Municipality yet to another level of an improved performance, but most importantly to adopt a targeted approach that clearly identify and define our priorities and strategies to achieve these goals.

The limited resources that we have at our disposal should be used in such a way that contributes to the broader development of the community of Ubuntu Municipality. These limited resources must also not be misused by the employees and governing structures of the municipality. A serious reduction has been implemented on the nice-to-haves is of paramount importance. This can only be achieved when our IDP dictates what resources should be availed, for what specific projects and programme, so that these resources contribute to the long term strategic goal of development of this municipality.

We are committed as the entire administration of Ubuntu Municipality, to give our undivided attention to the detail that would realize the proper implementation of the programme, support our political principals to achieve the promises they made to their respective constituencies during the local government elections, as well as helping them to report back to their constituencies.

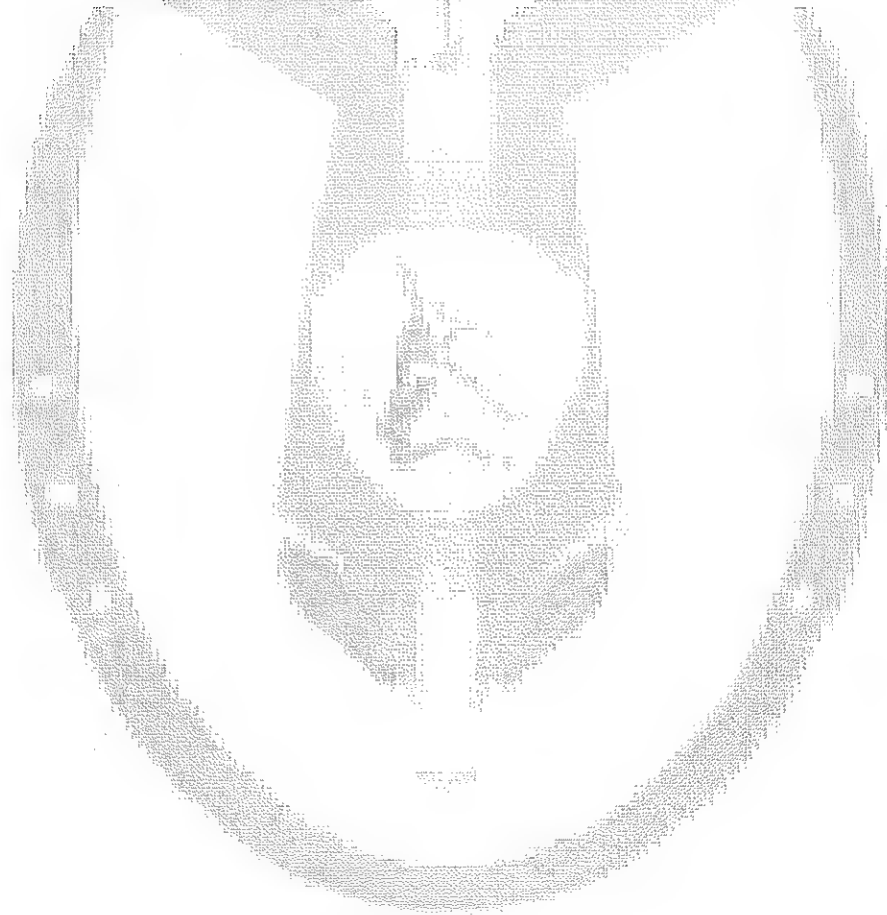
Critically important to also iterate is the funding model for local municipalities. Ubuntu Local Municipality receives funding from both provincial and national government. These funds are 100% secured if the conditions are met. However the bulk of the funding is expected from ratepayers and consumers and users of the municipal services. There is a low payment culture from government, business and residents. This is having a material impact on why the municipality is struggling to deliver quality services and meeting its obligation. Radical change is needed from users and consumers to start paying their current and outstanding accounts to improve services and to create a stable and sustainable municipality.



I would like to acknowledge all the officials, communities and Councillors involved in preparation of this five year IDP. A special word of acknowledgement goes to the Mayor and Council for the commitment to the IDP process.

Thank You

**MR. R.A JACOBS (Professional Accountant) SA
ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF CIGFARO
ACTING: MUNICIPAL MANAGER
UBUNTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**



Ubuntu Municipality

Chapter 1: Background

1.1. Introduction

Section 152(1) of the Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996) prescribes the objects of local government as follows:

- To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- To promote social and economic development;
- To promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- To encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

It further prescribes in section 152(2) that a municipality must strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the objects of local government set out in subsection 152(1). Section 153 of the Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996) prescribes the mandatory developmental duties of local government as follows:

- To structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community; and
- To participate in national and provincial development programmes.

Section 154(1) of the Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996) prescribes that the national government and provincial governments, by legislative and other measures, must support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs, to exercise their powers and to perform their functions.

Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000, focused on integrated development planning, prescribes:

- Municipal planning to be developmentally oriented;
- Municipal planning in co-operative government;
- Adoption of integrated development plans;
- Core components of integrated development plans;
- Framework for integrated development planning;
- Adoption of process;
- Process to be followed;
- Management of drafting process;

- Provincial monitoring and support;
- Copy of integrated development plan to be submitted to MEC for local government;
- Ad hoc committees;
- Annual review and amendment of integrated development plan;
- Status of integrated development plan;
- Municipality to give effect to integrated development plan; and
- Regulations and guidelines.

Ubuntu Local Municipality (NC071), cognizant of both its acute financial and human capital resource constraints, has set out to compile its 2017 – 2022 Integrated Development Plan through active involvement of all relevant key strategic stakeholders and with due regard of the national and provincial planning programmes to ensure a sustainable and relentless pursuit of governance and administration as well as service delivery excellence during the term of office of the Ubuntu Municipal Council as elected by the people of Ubuntu Municipality in the 3rd of August 2016.

1.2. The Integrated Development Planning Process

The Integrated Development Planning process:

- Is an integrated process of planning for the achievement of integrated development within the social, economic, environmental, spatial, infrastructural, institutional, technological and other development spheres in society;
- Is a participatory process whereby communities and other stakeholders can participate democratically in the planning process for development;
- Requires strong and effective linkages between planning and budgeting in order to guide the prioritization and resource allocation processes;
- Consists of a network of linkages between different levels of government, government institutions, local governments, communities and other stakeholders;
- Requires eminent intergovernmental and interdepartmental relationships as well as relationships with communities and other stakeholders;
- Strives for the holistic achievement of development targets by government institutions on the different levels of government, and
- Requires a particular process (IDP Process Plan) in order to affect the planning process in an orderly and systematic fashion.

In terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, the municipality has to develop a 5-year Integrated Development Plan. The 5-year lifespan of the IDP is linked directly to the term of office for local councilors. After every local government election, the new council has to decide on the future of the IDP. The council can adopt the existing IDP or develop a new IDP that takes into consideration existing plans.

The municipality is responsible for the co-ordination and development of the IDP and must draw in other stakeholders in the area who can impact on and/or benefit from development in the area. Once the IDP is drawn up all municipal planning and projects should be done according to the IDP. The annual council budget should be based on the IDP. Other government departments working in the area should take the IDP into account when making their own plans. The IDP is reviewed every year and necessary changes can be made.

The IDP has to be drawn up in consultation with forums and stakeholders. The final IDP document has to be approved by the council.

1.2.1. Main reasons why the municipality should develop an IDP

Main reasons why the Municipality should develop an IDP:

- Effective use of scarce resources

The IDP will help the local municipality to focus on the most important needs of local communities taking into account the resources available at local level. The local municipality must find the most cost-effective ways of providing services and money will be spent on the causes of problems in local areas.

Example: The municipality may decide to allocate resources to building a canal that will prevent homes being damaged during the flood season. This will reduce the financial burden placed on the municipality's emergency services and infrastructural costs.

- Helps to speed up delivery

The IDP identifies the least serviced and most impoverished areas and points to where municipal funds should be spent. Implementation is made easier because the relevant stakeholders have been part of the process. The IDP provides deadlock-breaking mechanisms to ensure that projects and programmes are efficiently implemented. The IDP helps to develop realistic project proposals based on the availability of resources.

- Helps to attract additional funds

Government departments and private investors are willing to invest where municipalities have clear development plans.

- Strengthens democracy

Through the active participation of all the important stakeholders, decisions are made in a democratic and transparent manner.

- Helps to overcome the legacy of the past.

Municipal resources are used to integrate rural and urban areas and to extend services to the poor.

- Promotes co-ordination between local, provincial and national government

The different spheres of government are encouraged to work in a coordinated manner to tackle the development needs in a local area. Example: The Department of Health plans to build a clinic in an area. It has to check that the municipality can provide services like water and sanitation for the effective functioning of the clinic and that the land was not earmarked for another use.

1.3. Outcomes of the IDP

All Integrated Development Plans should have the following impacts, among others, in the medium to long term:

- Integrated Sustainable Human Settlement
- Stimulating Growth of Robust Local Economy
- Social Inclusion, social cohesion and Nation Building – Non-racism, on- sexism, Democratic and accountable practices, equity, etc
- Environment Sustainability

1.4. A good and credible IDP

A Realistic or Credible Integrated Development Plan must both comply with relevant legislation and convey the following:

- Consciousness by a municipality of its constitutional and policy mandate for developmental local government, including its powers and functions.
- Awareness by municipality of its role and place in the regional, provincial and national context and economy including its intrinsic characteristics and criteria for success. The degree of intergovernmental action and alignment to government wide policies, plans, priorities and targets.
- A commitment by the municipal council to ensure community empowerment and participation in the crafting, budget choices, implementation of this plan and monitoring through sincere communication, participatory and decision making mechanisms thereof.
- Comprehensive description of the area – the environment and its spatial characteristics.
- Insights into the trade-offs and commitments that are being made regarding economic choices, planning for Sustainable Human Settlements, integrated service delivery, and a resource and financial plans that can enable the implementation of such a plan
- The key deliverables for the next five years supported by a measurable budget and translated into the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.
- A monitoring system (OPMS and PMS), that's based on the IDP indicators, targets, time frames, and responsible agents.
- Determines the capacity and capability of the municipality to implement the plan and how this capacity/capability would be improved through the Workplace Skills Plan
- Conveys a responsive and sincere government that cares about its people, the environment and strives to build social cohesion.
- Must show a commitment by the municipality (and all of government) to improve the lives of the indigent, people with disabilities, women, youth and the aged.

1.5. The IDP process

1.5.1. PHASE 1: ANALYSIS

- Legal Framework Analysis
- Leadership Guidelines
- Municipality Technical Development Analysis

- Community and Stakeholder Development Analysis
- Institutional Analysis
- Economic Analysis
- Socio-Economic Analysis
- Spatial Analysis
- Environmental Analysis
- In-depth Analysis and identification of Key Development Priorities

1.5.2 PHASE 2: STRATEGIES

- Identifying a Vision, Mission and Value System
- Perform a Gap Analysis
- Identify Key Performance Areas (KPA's)
- Determine Strategies and Development Objectives

1.5.3 PHASE 3: PROJECTS

- Evaluation and Prioritization of Projects and Programmes
- Formulate Project and Programme Proposals in terms of:
 - KPA's
 - Objectives and Key Performance Indicators (KPI's)
 - Measures
 - Targets
 - Initiatives
 - Locations
 - Target Dates
 - Responsibility
 - Cost/Budget implications
 - Source of Finance
- Compile Five Year Operational Business Plans which will include the identified Projects and Programmes

1.5.4 PHASE 4: INTEGRATION

- Screening, revision and integration of projects, programmes and Sectoral Operational Business Plans,
- Institutional restructuring and alignment
- Performance Management System
- Compile an Integrated Communication Plan

1.5.5 PHASE 5: APPROVAL

- Final approval by the Municipal Council
- Advertisement
- Public comments

1.5.6. ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION

- Compiling Operational Business Plan
- Compiling Municipal Budget
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Reporting

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1.6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Table 1: Public Participation Dates

Towns	Wards dates	Steering Committee Dates	REP forum dates
Merriman	1		
Richmond	1		
Sabelo	1		
Victoria West	2 & 4		
Loxton	3		
Hutchinson	3		
Total			

CHAPTER 2: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1. Introduction to Analysis

This chapter deals with the existing level of development in Ubuntu Municipal area. The purpose therefore is to analyze issues such as: Demography, Socio and Economic profiles, access to level of services, etc. The outcome of the analysis phase will inform the manner in which the council development vision and development strategies for addressing the identified challenges in the Municipal area.

2.2. Demographic overview

Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011 are the only all-inclusive censuses that Statistics South Africa has thus far conducted under the new democratic dispensation. Demographic and socio-economic data were collected and the results have enabled government and all other users of this information to make informed decisions. When cabinet took a decision to move away from the 5-year to 10-year censuses, that created a gap in information or data between Census 2001 and 2011. To bridge this information gap, Stats SA conducted a large scaled survey, the Community Survey, in 2007 that reported at municipal level. According to the 2011 statistics, 33.9% of the population resides in the rural areas of the municipality – with continued rural-urban migration that is foreseen. There will always be a higher demand on the urban areas in term of services, housing delivery and infrastructure as well as job opportunities.

2.2.1 POPULATION PROFILE

The growth rate of the population in the Municipality will depend on economic opportunities that the Municipality can offer, especially to young adults who are the most mobile group. A stagnating economy that cannot provide school learners with job opportunities will result in the loss of these economically active adults to areas with economic opportunities.

Table 2: Population Growth

Municipality	Census 2001	Census 2011
Ubuntu Municipality	16 375	18601
Growth rate (%)		1.6

Source: StatsSA 2011

According to census 2011 the population of Ubuntu Municipality grew from 16 375 in 2001 to 18 601 in 2011. This indicates an annual population growth of 1.6%.

Table 3: Population

Towns	2001	2011
Victoria west		7611
Richmond		2841
Loxton		921
Other		7230
Total		18 603

Source: StatsSA 2011

The largest town in the study area, Victoria West; has a population of 7611 persons, Richmond being the second largest area having a population of 2841 and Loxton having the least population of 921.

Table 4: Population by Group

Persons	2001	%	2011
African	2748	16.8	3963
Colored	11912	72.7	12973
Indian	23	0.1	96
White	1693	10.3	1410
Other			
Total	16375		18603

Source: StatsSA 2011

The population of Ubuntu Municipal Area is dominated by coloured people, in 2001 there were 11912 coloureds and the number has increased to 12978 in 2011, followed by Africans and whites.

Table 5: Population by Gender

Municipality	1996			2001			2011		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Ubuntu Municipality	6916	7432	14339	5756	6156	11912	9228	9375	18603
%	48.3	50.7	100	48.0	52	100	49.6	50.4	100

Source: StatsSA 2011

It is evident from the table that the majority of residents in Ubuntu Municipal Area is females with the population of 7432 in 1996 and an increase of 6156 in 2001 and 9375 in 2011.

2.1.1 GENDER

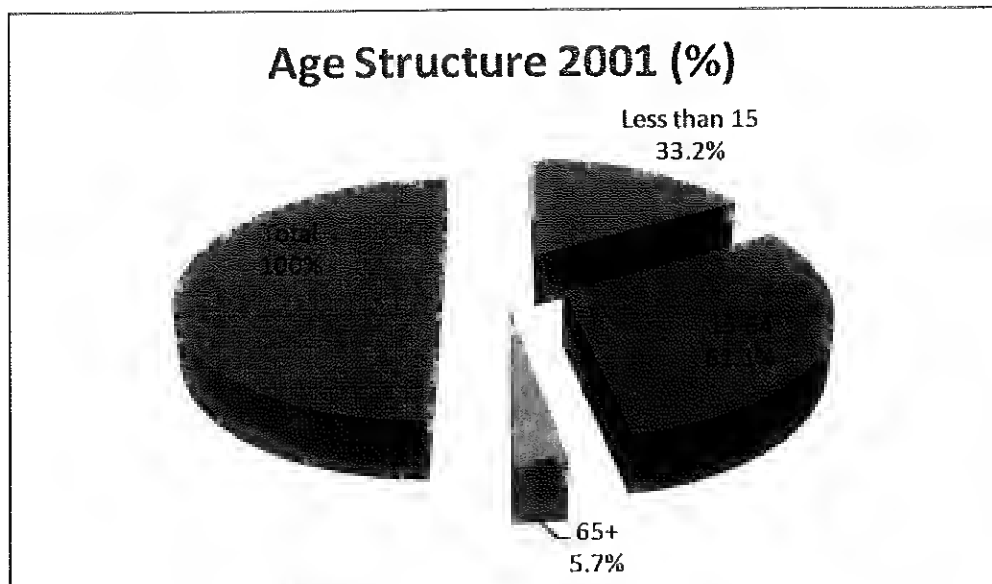
Table 6: Gender per Town

Towns	Male	Female	Grand Total
Merriman	42	39	81
Rural Area	196	176	3726
Richmond	191	188	3795
Sabelo	669	660	1329
Victoria West	396	429	8256
Loxton	501	552	1053
Hutchinson	183	186	369
Grand Total	923	937	18609

Source: STATSSA 2011

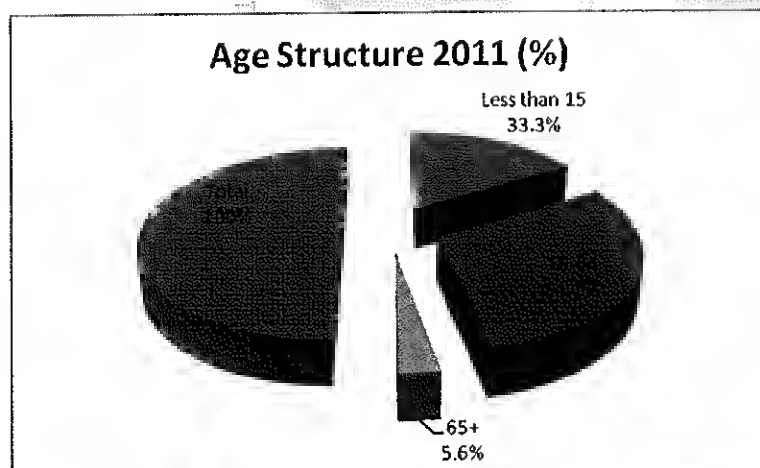
2.1.2 AGE STRUCTURE

Figure 1: Population by age 2001



Source: StatsSA 2011

Figure 2: Population by Age 2011



As shown on the figure above, it indicates the number of active group (15-64) has not increased from 61.1 (2001) to 61.1 (2011). The less than 15 age group has increased a bit from 33.2 (2001) to 33.3 (2011). There is a decrease with the age group 65 plus 5.7 (2001) and 5.6 (2011).

Identified Issues (65 plus age group)
Death
Poverty
Health (Chronic Illnesses)
Psychological effects of apartheid
Alcohol abuse
Social problems (Divorce)

Proposed Interventions

Old age homes Better
health services
Poverty alleviation programmes
Awareness programmes

Identified Issues (15 plus age group)

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High demand of social services

Proposed Interventions

Intensification of family planning programmes

Table 7: Population by Age

Age Structure	2001 (%)	2011 (%)
Less than 15	33.2	33.3
15 – 64	61.1	61.1
Above 65	5.7	5.6
Total	100	100

POPULATION DENSITY

Census 2011 classifies settlements according to the characteristics of a residential population in terms of urban and rural, degree of planned and unplanned (in the case of urban) and jurisdiction (in the case of rural). The four broad settlement types found in Ubuntu Municipal Area are:

- Formal urban areas;
- Informal urban areas;
- Commercial farms and
- Rural informal settlements.

Population density is a key factor in determining the provision of infrastructure and services. The population density of the District is 1.8 persons per km² which is less than the Provincial density of 2.27 persons per km². The table below shows the population density of Ubuntu Municipality.

Table 8: Population Density

Town	Population 2011	Household 2011	% Population in 2011	% Population in 2011
Victoria West	7611		7.07%	7.75%
Richmond	2841		0.72%	0.62%
Loxton	921		3.83%	4.16%
Others				
Ubuntu Municipality	18 603	5129	2.46%	1.82%

Source:
StatsSA 2011

Table 9: District Context Geographic Distribution

Municipality	Area (square km)	% of Total
Emthanjeni	13 472	13.02

Kareeberg	17 702	17.11
Thembelihle		
Siyathemba		
Renosterberg		
Ubuntu		
Siyancuma		
Umsobomvu		
District Total		

HOUSEHOLDS

Household income is a parameter which is, amongst others, is also indicative of poverty levels within a community. A financially healthy community's household income usually displays a so-called "normal" income distribution pattern where the income is spread over a fairly wide range of income categories, and the income of the bulk of the community is situated more or less within the first half to two thirds of the income category range.

Table 10: Distribution of Households

Household	2017	2018
Total households	4163	5129
Average households size	3.8	3.6
Formal dwelling percentage	93.0%	87.6%
Total Backlogs	1200	1820

Identified Issues

- Death rate
- Relocation (New Housing Development)
- Migration

Proposed Interventions

- Awareness Programmes
- Address Infrastructural backlogs
- Economic opportunities
- Job creation
- Implementation of the council incentive policy.

Table 11: Distribution of Households by type of Main Dwelling

	Formal Dwellings			Informal Dwellings			Traditional Dwellings		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Ubuntu Municipality	3726	3873	4491	416	134	455	45	152	141

Houses/brick structures on separate stands dominate by far in all urban areas, giving the impression that the housing situation within Municipal Area is rather good. The Ubuntu

Municipality seems to have the highest percentage of people (4491) living in informal settlement compared to informal settlements.

Table 12: Distribution of households by tenure

Municipality	Formal Dwellings		Need but not Paid		Rented	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Ubuntu LM	1737	2648	423	161	735	773

Source: StatsSA 2011

Table 13: Average Household Size

Municipality	Formal Dwellings		Need but not Paid		Average Household Size	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Ubuntu LM	15572	18601	4164	5129	3.7%	3.5%

Source: StatsSA 2011

Table 14: Female Headed Households

Municipality	Total Household Population		Number of Household		Average Household Size	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Ubuntu Lm	1397	1775	4164	5129	33.5%	34.6%

Source: STATSSA 2011

Identified issues

- Divorce
- Migration (Economic Opportunities)
- Death

EMPLOYMENT STATUS: LOCAL CONTEXT

Employment status refers to whether a person is employed, unemployed or not economically active. The two categories of employment and unemployment together constitute the economically active category. The category of not economically active constitutes all those who are currently not regarded as part of the labour force e.g. scholars, housewives, pensioners, disabled, those not wishing to work, etc.

Table 15: Unemployment rate

Persons	2001	2011
Unemployment rate	34.1	29.1
Youth Unemployment rate (15 – 34 years)	41.5	34.8

Source: STATSSA 2011

The unemployment rate has decreased from 34.1 in 2001 to 29.1 in 2011 and youth unemployment rate has also decreased from 41.5 in 2001 and 34.8 in 2011.

Challenges are:

- Lack of Job creation opportunities

- Low literacy rate
- Lack of Entrepreneurship

Table 16: Unemployment: District Context

Municipality	Employed	Total 1%	Unemployment	Total 1%	Discouraged work-seeker	Total 1%	Not Economically Active
Ubuntu	5028	27	2064	11	507	3	3774
Umsobomvu	6117	22	3018	11	1188	4	7491
Emthanjeni	9864	23	3831	9	1203	3	11559
Kareeberg	2856	24	951	8	456	4	3030
Renosterberg	2616	24	957	9	324	3	2796
Thembelihle	3861	25	1533	10	687	4	3777
Siyathemba	5370	25	1728	8	765	4	5787
Siyancuma	7947	21	3120	8	1422	4	10575
TOTAL	43659		17202		6552		

Source: StatsSA 2011

Settlement Type

Table 17: Settlement Type of Ubuntu LM

Settlement	Population	Employment	Municipal Classification
Victoria West	Medium 7611	1500	Urban Centre
Richmond	Medium 2841	500	Rural Service Centre
Loxton	Small 921	150	Rural Service Centre
Total	18 603	2150	

Source: StatsSA 2011

Level of Education

Table 18: Education

Municipality	No Schooling (%)		Matric (%)		Higher Education(%)	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Ubuntu LM	30.6	16.4	12.2	18.7	8.0	6.0

Source: StatsSA 2011

According to Census 2011, the people with no education had decreased from 30.6 to 16.4 in 2011. Pupils in higher education have decreased from 8.0 to 6.0% and matriculants have also increased to 18.7%. As noted, although the number of people with no schooling and matric has decreased, the high number of people with no education as well as people without Grade 12 (Matric) it is still a major concern.

Identified Issues

Ubuntu Local Municipality 2017-22 and 2018-19 IDP

- High level of illiteracy
- Lack of interest to study
- Poverty and unemployment
- Educational facilities

Proposed Interventions

- Awareness Campaigns
- Youth development centres
- Vocational schools
- Career guidance and recruitment of qualified teachers

Table 19: Educational Facilities

Education Facilities	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Town				
Victoria West	3	2	2	7
Richmond	1	2	1	4
Loxton	1	1	0	2
Hutchinson	1	1	0	2
Merriman	1	1	0	2
Farms	0	5	0	5
Ubuntu Lm	7	12	3	22

Table 20: Primary and Secondary Education

Level of Education	Victoria West	Richmond	Subeb	Victoria West	Hutchinson
No Schooling	9	627	345	123	780
Grade 1	3	126	177	66	357
Grade 2	6	153	159	45	267
Grade 3	6	159	165	48	342
Grade 4	3	201	177	72	369
Grade 5	6	168	210	69	384
Grade 6	3	201	195	57	423
Grade 7	12	318	246	66	576
Grade 8	9	210	324	141	588
Grade 9	3	156	201	75	534
Grade 10	6	168	285	87	561
Grade 11	-	66	174	114	381
Grade 12	-	294	522	159	1002
Other	3	6	6	-	15
Total	66	2859	3195	1128	6585

Source: StatsSA 2011

Table 21: Highest Education

Highest Education	Victoria West	Richmond	Subeb	Victoria West	Hutchinson
Certificate	-	12	9	12	30
Higher Diploma	-	54	21	3	117
Bachelor's Degree	-	36	15	-	18
Honours	-	18	3	-	9

Degree							
Higher Degree Masters/ PhD	-	9	-	3	6	6	-
Other	3	3	9	-	15	-	-
Total	3	129	57	18	198	27	-

Annual Household Income

Table 22: Annual Household Income per Town

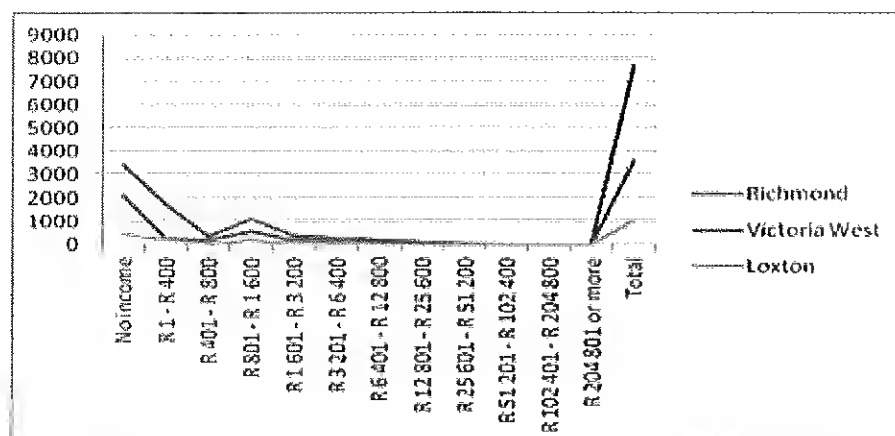
Town	Umtata	Rhema	Merriman	Nobles	Victoria West	Hutchinson
		Area			West	
No Income	3	45	147	66	273	45
R1 – R4800	3	18	21	15	102	12
R4801 – R9600	3	51	54	24	144	2
R9601 – R19600	12	465	171	72	429	75
R19601 – R38200	6	450	186	78	423	66
R38201 – R76400	3	147	138	60	285	42
R76401 – R153800	-	63	81	12	195	39
R153801 – R307600	-	54	72	6	129	9
R307601 – R614400	-	63	27	6	48	
R614001- R1 228 800		27	6		9	
R1 228 801 – R2 457 600		12			3	
R2 257 601 or more		6				
Total	27	1398	912	342	2046	321

Source: StatsSA 2011

Of concern is that more than 588 of the households in Ubuntu have no income and a further 177 people have an income of less than R 4800 per annum. The area Victoria West can be considered financially healthy in terms of their income per household while Merriman and, Hutchinson appear to have problems in this respect.

Monthly Household Income

Figure 3: Monthly household income per Town



Source: StatsSA 2011

Household Overview

Household and average household size

Table 23: Household and average household size

Households	2001	2011
Total Households	4163	5129
Average Household size	3.8	3.6
Formal dwelling %	93.0%	87.6%
Total Backlogs	1200	1820

Source: StatsSA 2011

Type of Dwellings

Table 24: Type of Dwellings

Dwelling Type	Victoria West	Richmond	Stellenbosch	Paarl	Victoria West	Loxton	Hutchinson
House/ Brick	24	1347	786	306	1539	243	78
Taditional Dwelling		6			87	48	
Flat/ Apartment		3	3		21	18	3
Cluster House							
Townhouse			3				
Semi-Detached House		3			60		
House/flat/room in backyard		15	6		21		
Informal Dwelling		3	93	12	258		
Caravan/flat		3	6		18	12	
Other		9			12		
Total	24	1398	909	342	2046	321	81

Source: StatsSA 2011

Challenges are:

- Upgrading of old pre 1994 scheme houses / Mud houses
- Address the housing backlog (1820)/ Insufficient allocation from COGHSTA
- Finalization of title deeds of the old scheme / bonanza houses. (The state stop to pay for the transferral of these old houses)
- Building of houses for farm workers.
- Funding of Town planning and surveying of plots for residential use. / Land use Management

Housing Backlogs

Table 25: Housing backlogs

Household Backlogs	2015
Victoria West	1500
Richmond	500
Loxton	150
Total	2150

Infrastructure and social amenities

Transport

Transport includes activities such as, providing passenger or freight transport by rail, road, water or air, auxiliary activities such as terminal parking facilities, cargo handling and activities, and postal activities and telecommunication.

Table 26: Transport Mode

Transport Mode	Person
On foot	3341
By bicycle	15
By motorcycle	8
By a car as a driver	301
By a car as a passenger	210
By minibus/taxi	66
By bus	137
By train	6
Other	17
Not applicable	4975

Ubuntu municipality 2015

Energy Supply

Electricity appears to be in good supply and widely available throughout the Municipal Area. However, electricity and electrical appliances, and their maintenance and usage, cost

money which the poor cannot always afford. To them, wood as energy/fuel source for cooking and heating remains the best option

Table 27: Energy Supply

Municipality	Lighting		Heating		Cooking	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
	3130	4350	1889	3180	2245	3929

Source: StatsSA 2011

Table 28: Energy Supply per Town

Energy Supply	Victoria West	Richmond	Loxton	Esikweni	West	East	Free State
Electricity	6	696	753	318	1863	228	66
Gas	6	132	18		63	12	
Paraffin		15	93	18	36	6	3
Wood	12	528	39	6	72	69	12
Coal		18			6		
Solar		12			3		
Total	24	1398	903	342	2046	321	84

Source: StatsSA 2011

Although relatively expensive, paraffin and gas are used on a limited scale for cooking and heating. Wood also features on a limited scale as energy/fuel source for cooking and heating in some rural areas.

The identified issues are:

- Upgrading of old electricity network in Victoria West, Richmond and Loxton
- Addressing of street lightning and area lightning in all towns
- Electrification of households in Merriman
- Upgrading of electricity network in Loxton
- Load shading is a core challenge for development
- Address problem with vendors in Eskom distribution areas
- Attend to rapid increase in electricity tariffs
- Electrification of the new developed sites
- Continuous interaction with ESKOM with regards to their areas of supply within the Municipal areas

SANITATION

The information contained in the following section still needs to be updated. Once the updated information is received from the Municipality this section will be updated.

Sewerage and sanitation are basic needs of communities which can pose serious health and hygiene risks for communities and the environment at large if not properly managed and monitored.

According to the White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation, 2001, basic sanitation is defined as: "The minimum acceptable basic level of sanitation is:

- Appropriate health and hygiene awareness and behaviour

- A system for disposing of human excreta, household waste water and refuse, which is acceptable and affordable to the users, safe, hygienic and easily accessible and which does not have an unacceptable impact on the environmental and
- A toilet facility for each household"

The figure and the table below indicate that Ubuntu municipality has flush toilet connected to sewerage households is 3303 in 2011.

Table 29: Sanitation per Town

	Verulam	Kemp	St Johnsburg	Edenburg	Wentworth	Stanton	Hotchkiss
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	3	429	678	339	1530	249	75
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	3	240	84		171	15	
Chemical toilet		3	24			3	
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	3	165			9		
Pit toilet without ventilation	9	102					
Bucket toilet	6	30	93	3	267		
Other		48	3		18	33	
Total	24	1020	879	342	1998	306	75

Source: StatsSA 2011

According to Department of Water and Sanitation latest figures sanitation backlogs in Ubuntu Municipality is as follows:

Town	Flush toilet	Unimproved pit	Unimproved pit	Unimproved pit	Unimproved pit	Unimproved pit	Unimproved pit	Unimproved pit	Unimproved pit	Unimproved pit	Unimproved pit
Ubuntu Formal Erven	2397	621	7	-	-	-	925	1	4	395	930
Ubuntu Informal Erven	30	-	-	100	286	-	-	190	-	609	190

Source: DWS 2016

Refuse Removal

Ubuntu Local Municipality 2017-22 and 2018-19 IDP

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Refuse removal and management are of the most critical issues in municipal service delivery and can have seriously adverse implications for the environment if refuse is not collected and disposed of properly. It entails the collection of household and industrial refuse and the management thereof to such a standard that no negative environmental influences occur.

Legislation, defining refuse types, e.g. hazardous and non-hazardous, and its management, the selection criteria for establishing waste disposal sites, site registration, etc., needs to be strictly adhered to. Strictly speaking, the establishment of cemeteries also resort under waste disposal sites, with basically the same legislation applicable. Refuse not disposed of at a registered waste disposal site is considered illegal dumping.

Table 30: Refuse Removal per Town

Removal	West	Central	East	North	West	North	Other	Total
Removed by local authority once a week	-	24	846	339	1926	285	-	3417
Removed by local authority less often	-	12	6	-	18	-	3	42
Communal refuse dump	-	42	27	3	30	3	-	108
Own refuse dump	15	-	27	3	18	30	-	1191
No rubbish disposal	9	-	3	-	36	6	81	309
other	-	45	3	-	15	-	-	60

Source: StatsSA 2011

Water

Table 31: Sources of water per town

Source of water	West	Central	East	North	West	North	Other
Regional water scheme	6	24	861	246	198447	318	84
Borehole	6	1158	12	9	33		
Spring		30	6				
Rain water tank	3	18	3			3	
Dam/pool/stagnant water		45	27	84	54		
River/stream		6	3				
Water vendor		3					
Water tanker	12	102			3		
Other		15	6		6		3
Total	24	1401	909	342	2046	321	87

Ubuntu Municipality

Table 32: Piped water per town

Piped Water	Maitland	PAAL	Richmond	Seabrook	Victoria West	Worthington	Wynberg
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling institution	12	708	561	222	789	171	60
Piped (tap) water inside yard	9	534	255	120	1191	93	18
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling		99	66		60	57	
Piped (tap) water on distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling		24	9				
Piped (tap) water on distance between 500m and 1000 m from dwelling		6					
Piped (tap) water on distance greater than 1000m from dwelling		3	3				
No access to piped (tap) water		21	18		6		3
Total	24	1398	912	342	2046	321	84

Source: StatsSA 2011

According to Department of Water and Sanitation latest figures water backlogs in Ubuntu Municipality is as follows:

Towns	House connection	Yard connection	Communal standpipes	non	unknown	Communal > 200m	Total	Backlog
Ubuntu Formal Erven	3024	2	2	-	927	-	3955	957
Ubuntu Informal Erven	78	261	120	150	-	-	609	150

Source: DWS 2016

STORM WATER DRAINAGE:

Serious storm water drainage problems exist in Victoria-West, Richmond and Loxton, although the drainage problem in Victoria-West has partly been addressed. Currently we are busy addressing the external storm water drainage problem that we experiencing.

SOLID WASTE:

Ubuntu municipality has three unregistered landfill sites that are in Richmond, Loxton and Victoria West. Refuse Removal Services does exist in Victoria West, Richmond and Loxton. The municipality has conducted feasibility studies for construction of new landfill site in Victoria West and Loxton, with the intention of upgrading the current existing sites to Landfill sites.

TELECOMMUNICATION:

Telecommunication systems are well distributed in the municipal area but are in need of upgrading in the rural areas.

Table 33: Telecommunication Data

Households	2011
Telephone and Cell phone in Dwelling	458
Telephone only in Dwelling	626
Cell phone	289
Neighbour	1034
Public Telephone	1234
Other Nearby	178
Other not Nearby	64
No Access	281

Source: StatsSA 2011

The identified issues are:

- Addressing the issue of stolen telephone lines.
- Addressing vandalism and misuse of public telephones
- Addressing the availability of IDSL system
- Poor cell phone network coverage at some areas
- Poor radio coverage
- Access to internet for public

HEALTH OVERVIEW

The sectoral approach that was adopted to analyze the present health facilities of the Ubuntu Local Municipality revealed that the National Government has adopted a primary health care strategy that includes making such services available within walking distance of communities. The strategy also includes the improvement in sanitation and drinking water supply, etc. Thus the health care systems that presently exist in the District consist of:

- Provincial Hospitals
- Provincial Clinics
- Municipal health centers or clinics

Table 34: Health Facilities in the Ubuntu Area

Health Facilities	Health Facilities	Health Facilities	Health Facilities
Victoria West	1	1	Yes
Richmond	1	1	Yes
Loxton	1	0	0
Hutchinson	0	0	0
Merriman	0	0	0
Total	3	2	2

Source: Ubuntu Municipality 2015

Identified Issues

- Inadequate health facilities
- Limited medical staff (Doctors & Nurses)
- Limited equipments
- Underutilized facility
- Shortage of ambulances
- Arrogance

Proposed Interventions

- Trainings of incompetent personnel
- Emphases on batho pele principles
- In service trainings
- Rural Incentives

PUBLIC FACILITIES

In this section the community services that the Municipality provide to the various communities within each town are discussed in brief. Table 35 provides a summary of all community facilities.

Table 35: Public Facilities

Towns	Cemeteries	Libraries	MPCC	Community Halls	Recreational Facilities	Museums
-------	------------	-----------	------	-----------------	-------------------------	---------

Victoria West	4 private & 1 public	2	-	3	1 caravan park	1
Richmond	2 public & 1 private	1 private & 1 public	-	3	1 park & 1 caravan park	1
Loxton	1 public & 1 private	1	-	1	1 park & 1 caravan park	-
Merriman	1 private	-	-	-	-	-
Huchinson	1 public	1	-	-	-	-
Farms	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ubuntu LM	12	8	0	7	5	2

Source: Ubuntu Municipality 2015

Identified Issue

- Inadequate recreational facilities in all the towns
- Poor maintenance

Proposed Interventions

- Funds required for maintenance
- Identification of land for park in all three towns
- Upgrading of existing parks

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Even though the crime rate in the region is low if compared to other areas in South Africa, some issues were raised regarding the safety and securities. Safety and security facilities are provided in the form of Police Station throughout the municipality. A SAPS main office is located in Victoria West.

Table 36: Safety and security facilities

Town	Police station	Magistrate court	Police sub station
Victoria west	1	1	1
Richmond	1	1	1
Loxton	1	-	-
Total	3	2	2

Source: Ubuntu Municipality 2015

District court serves the two towns namely Victoria west and Richmond, Loxton is served by Victoria west magistrate court. Police station in Hutchinson has closed down and is served by Victoria West Police station, Merriman served by Richmond police station.

Identified Issues

- police station not fully fleshed (mobile police station) in Loxton
- satellite police stations in townships
- shortage of police staff and vehicles
- only one magistrate for all cases
- High crime rate in Richmond
- Lack of leadership in Richmond police station
- Police are invisible

Proposed Interventions

- appoint more police staff and provide more vehicles
- More magistrate courts for specific cases

CHALLENGES FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Examination and analysis of the socio-economic indicators listed above indicate without any doubt that the most critical challenge facing the district is the reduction of poverty. Other challenges that the district must confront, but which in themselves will also address poverty, includes the following:

- Ensuring that all citizens have access to basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity and housing.
- Increasing access to services in education, health and social services.
- Stabilizing and decreasing the rate of HIV and AIDS infection, tuberculosis, FAS etc.
- Reduction in the rate of crime.
- Economic empowerment
- The shortage of critical skills – development of an attraction and retention strategy; improving skills of the labour force etc.
- Targeting special groups e.g. women, disabled and youth; and
- Sustainable job creation.

SPATIAL OVERVIEW OF THE TOWNS

Apart from regional understanding of the composition of the District and Local Municipality, a clear understanding of the local spatial dynamics and issues is dependent on at least a brief overview of each town at local level. The section below provides a brief summary of the main spatial issues of each town within the local municipal context. This section will be sustained with maps, indicating the various nodes, centres and corridors. The following criteria were used to determine the different type of settlements structures:

- The geographical location of the towns.
- The level of services and infrastructure and
- Social and economic activities such as:
- Administrative centre for government
- Retail centre
- Provision of basic education and health facilities
- Resource centres for farming communities
- Destination for people migrating from rural to urban areas.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS:

The location of the Ubuntu Municipal region is in the heart of the Karoo and is primarily a rural area.

Consider the following tendencies:

- Victoria West is the main town with proper town planning and infrastructure in place; informal settlements also abound.
- Victoria West is surrounded by private farms but also has land that is used for communal farming and a game camp.
- Loxton and Richmond also has proper town planning and infrastructure. These towns are surrounded by private farms (major activity: cattle farming) and has land available for farming purposes.

- Hutchinson and Merriman were established as part of the railway system and are also surrounded by private farms.

LAND USE PLANS:

Regulations for town planning in Victoria-West are in place.

No regulations for town planning exist in Richmond and Loxton. Land Use Management Systems needs to be compiled.

ZONING SCHEME:

Zoning scheme is in place and was tabled to council for adoption.

ROADS:

The gravel roads in the area are generally in a poor condition which makes some areas inaccessible during raining seasons. A roads master plan has been developed for the upgrading of gravel roads to tarred roads. The tarred roads in the area are in a fair condition, but are in need of maintenance.

The gravel roads to farms are also in poor conditions, but under the function of Department of Transport, Roads and Public Works

ENVIRONMENTAL

The Ubuntu Municipality falls within the ambit of the Karoo, a semi-desert area. The name "Karoo" finds its origins in the Khoi and means "land of drought". No natural surface water is found in the region. The rainfall is low and the region is a part of the Central lower Nama Karoo division that in turn forms part of the Nama Karoo biome. Only 0.03% of the total biome is under conservation.

The vegetation is adapted to the dry region and consists mainly of bush-veld and grass is very scarce. Farming is adapted to the situation and is mainly around small livestock. As the region is sensitive to development an environmental management plan is essential in order to protect the environment and to manage development. Annexure M of this Integrated Development Plan addresses the environmental management of the region. Shortage of staff to implement the Plan is a challenge.

ECONOMICAL

Economic analysis serves as an important indicator of trends and defines major economic activities. It further describes the economic profile of the Ubuntu region.

THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Livestock and game is the nucleus of farming activities in the Ubuntu Region. Irrigation is limited. Livestock farming mainly comprises of sheep, goat and cattle. The main agricultural products are wool for the export market and meat for the local market.

Biltong and hunting are the major products of game farming. Game biltong is produced at and exported from a factory in Victoria West. Game largely consists of springbuck, blesbuck, Gemsbuck (Oryx) reedbuck, blue wildebeest and black wildebeest.

Economic activities within the region are as follows:

Table 37: Economic activities by sector.

Towns	Livestock farming/Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Construction	Wholesale trade	Transport and communication	Finance and other	Commerce and personal services
Hutshi Loxton	2812	0	0	04	410	517	339	0	06
Loxton Farms	1009	0	8	15	3	22	2	5	1
Merriman									
Richmond	17	0	22	3	48	139	23	28	20
Richmond Farms	797	0	8	0	4	5	2	5	1
Victoria	81	1	73	1	166	265	92	104	49

Source: StatsSA 2011

Water Supply in Agriculture

All the farms are dependent on underground water. The quality of the water is poor because of the high salt content.

Property ownership

The commercial farmers own most of the farms. Some of the towns have made commonage available that the emerging farmers can rent. The current infrastructure of the commonage is in need of upgrading.

The Agricultural Sector has the following Commercial Agricultural structures:

- Central Karoo Farmer's Union
- Swaelfontein Farmer's Association
- Wagenaarskraal Farmer's Association
- Victoria West Farmer's Association

- Uitvlug Farmer's Association
- Loxton Farmer's Association
- Richmond Farmer's Union

The Agricultural Sector has the following Emerging Farmers structures:

- Vusisizwe Co-operation
- SOLF (Swart Opkomende Landbou Vereniging)
- Emerging Farmers (Richmond)

The identified issues are:

- More land for emerging farmers / land reform
- Skills training for emerging farmer and youth
- Upgrading of infrastructure of commonage
- None payment of commonage land by emerging farmers
- Sub-letting of commonage land by emerging farmers to commercial farmers
- Stock theft is a big challenge
- Management of the commonage
- Financial assistance for emerging farmers
- Illegal eviction of farm workers by commercial farmers

THE MINING ENVIRONMENT

Mining does not occur in the region. Because of the absence of mining in the region and the small chance of its future occurrence this activity is excluded from the SWOT Analysis.

The Challenges are:

- Prospecting of uranium in the Municipal area-
- Shell shale gas prospecting

INDUSTRIAL

A need was expressed to start with the making of bricks in the region. The difficulty is to find appropriate raw materials. To source raw materials locally is difficult due to the geological formation of the area.

OTHER - TOURISM FACILITIES, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, RETAIL.

Table 38: The current relevant tourism data:

Details	Victoria West	Richmond	Loxton	Hanichinson	Merriman
Dining Facilities	Sunset sports bar	Blue antern	Rooigranaat restrand	none	none
	Excel 24 hour fuel services garage	Ka-ma lodge	Die blohuis restaurant		
	Merino restaurant	Supper club	paljas		
	Nations delight	Rabbit resturant			
	N12 pad stal				
	Karoo bird	An-Ra guest	Biesiespoort		

	park	house	guesthouse		
	Bimpi cottage	Marina guesthouse	Jakhalsdams		
	Bona vista	Aandrus	Spies guesthouse		
	De oude scholen	Richmond lodge	Karoo cottage		
	Die pophuis	Ka-ma lodge	Four seasons		
	Tuishuis	Prdehoef guesthouse			
	Hickmans country lodge	Roundawel B & B			
	Liza B & B	Victoria west house			
	Marseilles	Deudone guest house			
	Melton wold				
	Rest a while				
	Victoria guesthouse				
	Silver oaks				
	Peperboom B & B				
	De oude pastorie				

Table 39: Tourist attractions

Location	Activity	Location
Horse breeders museum	Apollo theatre	Hiking trail taaibosfontein (John Sinclair)
Oude dak	Noblesfontein (mining of mineral water)	Old buildings
War park	Printing press (old printers machinery)	Castle (van aswegensfontein)
Dinosaurs museum (soetvlei)	Museums (fossil etc)	Handpomp
	Bird park (different types birds and reptiles)	Second world war museum
	Biesiesfontein (processing of game)	
	Gun powder house (place where ammunition was stored during WW2)	
	Demarcated old houses	
	Anglican church	
	Victoria west trading post (mannetjies roux museum)	

Tourism services:

Victoria West has a Tourist Centre and a tourism office where information, covering the entire region and district, is available. Victoria West Info is an organization that assists tourists in the region. Tour operators are available in the area.

Challenges are:

- Managing of the Apollo Complex.
- Expedite the promotion and development of tourism in the region.
- Encourage the involvement of the disadvantaged communities in tourism.
- Funding for the marketing of the tourism centre and tourism attractions.

Table 40: Banks

Richmond	Victoria West	Loxton
Standard Bank/ ATM	ABSA bank and mini ATM	FNB mini ATM
ABSA ATM & mini ATM FNB	Standard bank & ATM	
Post Bank	FNB bank & ATM and mini ATM	

Table 41: Fuel stations and garages

Richmond	Victoria West	Loxton
Caltex	Excell	KVB Quest
N1 truck-in	Shell Utra	Loxton Herstel dienste
Camp towing	KVB Shell	
Gou RegBande	Besters Garage	
	ZAMA_ZAMA	

Table 43: Tuck shops

Victoria West	Richmond	Loxton
Prems tuckshop	Curby's mobile	Horns handelaar
Gaika's tuckshop	Charlies tuckshp	
Blue move tuckshp	Six room	
Fula's tuckshop	Wezi's tuckshop	

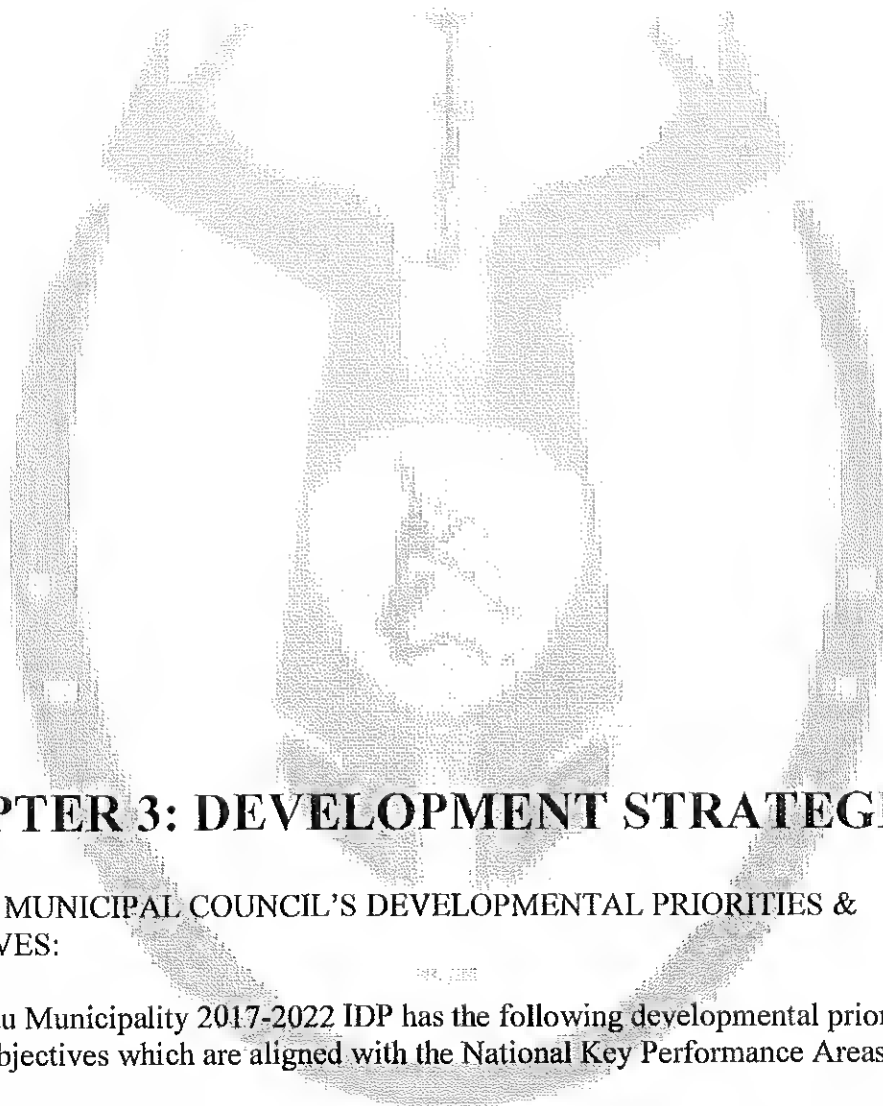
Table 44: Hotels

Victoria West	Wallrick rooms
Loxton	None
Richmond	None

Needs:

- Dry Cleaners
- Home Industries
- Local Economic Development Projects to address unemployment.
- Shortage of business sites

Ubuntu Municipality



CHAPTER 3: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES.

UBUNTU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES & OBJECTIVES:

The Ubuntu Municipality 2017-2022 IDP has the following developmental priorities and strategic objectives which are aligned with the National Key Performance Areas (KPAs).

National KPA 1: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

Strategic Objectives:

1. PROVISION OF SUSTAINABLE BASIC SERVICES
 - a. Sanitation Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance
 - b. Water Services Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance
 - c. Electricity Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance

- d. Roads Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance
- e. Solid Waste Management Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance
- 2. SPATIAL PLANNING EXCELLENCE
 - a. Spatial Development Framework & Land Use Management System
 - b. Developmental Bulk Infrastructure Optimisation
- 3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT BULK INFRASTRUCTURE OPTIMISATION
 - a. Spatial Development Bulk Infrastructure Assessment

NATIONAL KPA 2: Local Economic Development

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- 1. INVESTMENT ACCELERATION & ATTRACTION
 - a. Private Sector Investment Upliftment & Acceleration
 - b. Public Sector Investment Upliftment & Acceleration
 - c. Tourism Upliftment & Acceleration
 - d. Agriculture & Agri-processing Upliftment & Acceleration
 - e. Industry Upliftment & Acceleration
 - f. Commerce Upliftment & Acceleration
 - g. SMME Upliftment & Acceleration
 - h. Industrial & Commercial Economic Zone Establishment

NATIONAL KPA 3: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT & VIABILITY

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- 1. SOUND FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT
 - a. Financial Governance Excellence
 - b. Budget Management Excellence
 - c. Financial Reporting Excellence
 - d. AFS Compilation & Assets Management Excellence
 - e. Supply Chain Management Excellence
 - f. Municipal Revenue Management Excellence (Income & Expenditure)
 - g. Conditional Grants Reporting Excellence

NATIONAL KPA 4: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

I. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION

- a. Comprehensive Organogram Review
2. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT EXCELLENCE
 - a. Recruitment & Selection Excellence
 - b. Skills Development Excellence
3. INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRITY EXCELLENCE
 - a. Staff/Public Interface Excellence
(Code of Conduct, Batho Pele, Anti-corruption)
4. INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIVENESS EXCELLENCE
 - a. Customer Care Excellence
(Compliments/Enquiries/Complaints/Mpimpa)
5. INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE EXCELLENCE
 - a. Organisational & Individual Performance Management

NATIONAL KPA 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

1. INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE EXCELLENCE
 - a. Functional Council & Audit Oversight Excellence
 - b. Community Participation Excellence
(Ward Committees, Rapid Response Team, Community Meetings)

core components as prescribed by s26 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000: Ubuntu Municipal Council's vision for the long-term development of Ubuntu Municipality with

The outcome of the 3rd of August 2016 local government election was the most powerful voice from the people of Ubuntu Local Municipality. Our people have spoken. In the words of our famous icon and the First President of the post-apartheid Republic of South Africa, the people of Ubuntu Municipality said in the most resounding voice:

OUR VISION:

The vision of Ubuntu Municipality, to be championed by the Ubuntu Municipal Council working together with the administration shall be:

By 2030, Ubuntu Municipality shall be the best rural municipality through relentless pursuit of excellence through focused governance, efficient administration, and effective service delivery for inclusive targeted social and economic development against all odds.

This vision will be pursued through participative engagement of all stakeholders within Ubuntu Municipality through entrenchment of humanity, hope and heritage as espoused in the Ubuntu Municipality logo.

OUR MISSION:

The mission of Ubuntu Municipality, also to be championed by the Ubuntu Municipal Council working together with the administration shall be:

We strive to:

- maximize the utility of the municipal resources in a sustainable, developmental and economic manner to better the life of all;
- improve institutional effectiveness and efficiency;
- optimally develop our human, financial and natural resources;
- create an enabling environment for local economic growth in order to create employment opportunities and alleviate poverty;
- work with all our existing and prospective partners to establish a vibrant tourism industry;
- participate in the fight to reduce the HIV/AIDS infection rate and lessen the impact thereof;
- focus on youth development, women empowerment and enabling the disabled to play a meaningful role in unlocking human potential;
- ensure a safe, secure and community friendly environment; and
- maintain sound and sustainable management of financial and fiscal affairs.

These shall be pursued in an integrated and synergistic manner in pursuit of the long-term vision of Ubuntu Municipality.

OUR VALUES:

The values of Ubuntu Municipality, also to be championed by the Ubuntu Municipal Council working together with the administration shall be:

- **Humanity** (courtesy, pro-poor focus, people-centredness, equality, non-racialism, non-sexism);
- **Excellence** (effectiveness & efficiency, value for money, innovation; zero excuses);
- **Integrity & Accountability** (clean governance; responsiveness, responsibility);
- **Batho Pele**; and
- **Accessibility & Transparency** (convenience; availability and fairness).

These values shall inform the corporate culture of both the Ubuntu Municipal Council and all staff within the administration of Ubuntu Municipality.

FOUNDING PRINCIPLES OF THE 2017-2022 IDP:

Status of the Ubuntu Municipality Integrated Development Plan:

The 2017-2022 IDP, including its annually reviewed versions, shall, as provided in s35(1) of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000:

- be the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development in the Ubuntu Municipality;
- bind Ubuntu Municipality in the exercise of its executive authority except to the extent of any inconsistency between the Ubuntu Municipality's Integrated Development Plan and national or provincial legislation in which case such legislation shall prevail; and
- bind all other persons to the extent that those parts of the Ubuntu Municipality Integrated Development Plan that impose duties or affect the rights of those persons have been passed as a by-law.

Developmental Orientation of the Ubuntu Municipality Integrated Development Plan:

Ubuntu Municipality, through the 2017-2022 IDP, undertakes developmentally-oriented planning as provided in s23(1) of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 so as to ensure that it:

- strives to achieve the objects of local government set out in section 152 of the Constitution;
- gives effect to its developmental duties as required by section 153 of the Constitution; and
- together with other organs of state contribute to the progressive realization of the fundamental rights contained in sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the Constitution.

Adoption of the Ubuntu Municipality Integrated Development Plan:

The Ubuntu Municipal Council, cognizant of its prior and prevalent institutional challenges, seeks to adopt the 2017-2022 IDP as its single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the Ubuntu Municipality as provided in s25 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 which will:

- link, integrate and coordinate plans and take into account proposals for the development of Ubuntu Municipality;
- align the resources and capacity of Ubuntu Municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- form the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based; complies with the provisions of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000; and
- be compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the Ubuntu Municipality in terms of legislation.

The 2017-2022 IDP, once adopted by the Ubuntu Municipal Council in terms of s25(1) of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 may be amended in terms of s34 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 and remains in force until an Integrated Development Plan is adopted by the next elected Council.

A newly elected Municipal Council may adopt the Integrated Development Plan of its predecessor but before taking a decision must comply with section 29(1)(b)(i), (c) and (d) which prescribe that:

- the local community to be consulted on its development needs and priorities;
- the IDP must provide for the identification of all plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of national and provincial legislation ; and
- the IDP must be consistent with any other matters that may be prescribed by regulation.

Further to the above, should the newly elected Ubuntu Municipal Council adopt the IDP of its predecessor with amendments, it must effect these amendments in accordance with the process referred to in section 34(b) of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000.

CORE COMPONENTS OF THE 2017-2022 IDP:

The Ubuntu Municipality 2017-2022 IDP has the following core components as prescribed by s26 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000:

Ubuntu Municipal Council's vision for the long-term development of Ubuntu Municipality with

The Ubuntu Municipality 2017-2022 IDP has the following core components as prescribed by s26 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000:

- Ubuntu Municipal Council's vision for the long-term development of Ubuntu Municipality with special emphasis on Ubuntu Municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs (see page 8);
- An assessment of the existing level of development in the Ubuntu Municipality which includes an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;
- The Ubuntu Municipal Council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;
- The Ubuntu Municipal Council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the Ubuntu Municipality in terms of legislation;
- A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for Ubuntu Municipality (Pixley kaSeme District);
- Ubuntu Municipal Council's operational strategies;
- Applicable disaster management plans;
- A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and
- The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of s41 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000.

UBUNTU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AIMS:

INPUT FROM THE UBUNTU FORUM FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN AND MARKETING STRATEGY

Overview

The following components has been work-shopped during three work session will form key elements in the final plan and strategy of an official organisation representing Conservation and Tourism in the Victoria West district.

The aim is to have an inclusive structured organisation representing all accredited stakeholders who can make a constructive contribution in developing a resilient conservation and tourism system. Creating culture of value, hospitality and care for the people of Victoria West, visitors and tourist to Victoria West by utilising resources with wisdom, fairness and insight.

1. Vision

Establish Victoria West as the preferred destination for tourists in the Great Karoo who travel outside the areas where the normally reside for leisure, business or other purposes.

2. Mission

To protect our infrastructure, preserve our assets, involve our people, and attract tourist, visitors and investors to Victoria West. Our actions will be reflected in a campaign to make Victoria West a pleasant place to be in where our efforts need to make a difference, create opportunities, integrated our communities and develop people. Our endeavor will be towards sustainability and accountability.

3. Obstacles

3.1 Uninvolved residents and communities.

- Lack of collaborative participation (no responsibility)
- Poor communication (lack of general integration)
- “What’s In It For Me” attitude

3.2 Poor marketing

- Victoria West is not marketed as a destination
- Marketing of events focus only on segmented audiences
- Lack of relevant information both for internal and external markets

3.3 Dirty town full rubbish

- Although Victoria West has many attractions, the image of a dirty town full of rubbish makes it an unfriendly careless place.

3.4 Infrastructure non existent and deteriorating fast

- Roads and water supply
- Poor maintenance, pests like mosquito’s and flies become a nuisance for tourists and residents.
- Facilities like public toilets don’t exist and give no reason for tourist to “stay longer”

3.5 Seasonal trends

- Limitation on business hours and off-season facilities.
- Tourists are not expose to many leisure opportunities.

3.6 Beggars and street children

- The uncontrolled increase of street children and beggars bothering tourist, visitors and shopping customers is bad publicity for the town and indicates social deterioration in the town.
- Tourists and visitors giving money to them contribute to more social problems like alcohol and drug addiction.

3.7 Municipal bylaws are not enforced and policed

Various bylaws are not enforced by the municipality and the police e.g

- Street trading control by-law 2010
- Keeping of animals, poultry and bees control by-law 2010
- Keeping of dogs control by-law 2010
- Nature reserve by-law 2010
- Unsightly and neglected buildings and premises by-law 2010
- Parking of heavy vehicles and caravans by-law 2010
- Public amenities by-law 2010

- Prevention and suppression of nuisances by-law 2010
- Cemeteries by-law 2010
- Refuse removal by-law 2010

Failure by the local authorities to apply these by-laws are extremely detrimental to the tourism industry.

3.8 The communities of Victoria West neglect their responsibility to be custodians of one of its greatest assets namely the Karoo Habitat

3.9 Vandalism

- Road signs, fences, street name signs and buildings are regularly exposed to vandalism.
- The lack of maintenance hereof creates a negative picture for tourist and visitors and prevents a longer stay in Victoria West.

3.10 Resources

- Victoria West has limited resources
- Available resources are spent recklessly and in a non-transparent manner

4. Methods to overcome obstacles

The Conservation and Tourism Action Group is challenged to overcome the obstacles which created an image of deterioration and expiration with an approach to make Victoria West a Happy Space to live in attracts tourist to visit and experience this Happy Space.

The following methods to overcome the obstacles were identified.

4.1 “Work with people”

A constructive effort to involve the total community of Victoria West in an integrated approach should be a key aspect of any strategic tourism business and marketing plan. Although certain annual events like the Wildsfees, Victoria West Show and Golf Classic have good potential to attract tourists and visitors to Victoria West, a more integrated event to involve the total community needs to be planned and developed.

A culture of friendliness towards tourists and visitors should become one of the trade marks of Victoria West. (This cannot only be the attitude of a few people with a vested interest in the tourism industry)

Tourism as an economic driver must be in the interest of the total community.

Cultural bridge building between communities should become a serious assignment for the Cultural Tourism Action Group. (Alida Viljoen should be approach known for the work she is doing in various communities)

The “ Hope” programme launched by the Ubuntu Forum for Socio Economic Development and its Social, Welfare and Youth Action group should supported by community leaders, Department: Social Development, SAPD, Ubuntu municipality, schools, business and the agricultural sector.

This programme is a holistic approach in solving the issue of street children.

4.2 Coordinating the Victoria West Annual Year Planner

The Conservation and Tourism Action Group should take the lead to coordinate an Annual Year Planner of events in Victoria West and the Ubuntu Region.

The Annual Year Planner can be a practical intervention to gather data and transform it into valuable information to all organisations and us also use the information to build into the marketing strategy.

As a result of the deliberation between the participants during work session the following obstacles:-

3.1 Uninvolved residents and communities, 3.2 Poor marketing • Marketing of events focus only on segmented audiences • Lack of relevant information both for internal and external markets and 3.6 Beggars and street children should further be attended to by the Conservation and Tourism Action Groups under 4.1 and 4.2 above.

All other obstacles will be addressed with the following approach

Marketing

It was further agreed although there is no formal tourism marketing plan for tourism in Victoria West such marketing plan should form part of a broader marketing plan for the whole of the Ubuntu region. Such a marketing plan would be discussed by the Ubuntu Forum for Socio Economic Development with the Ubuntu Municipality. It is however important for the Conservation and Tourism action group to make sure that the relevant data needed as per online data capturing facility should be updated.

(<https://goo.gl/forms/izQkhhtLcBlgMW1g1>)

Tourism structure

The need to establish a formal tourism information structure and system with subscription membership should be addressed with a matter of urgency.

3.5 Seasonal trends and 3.8 The communities of Victoria West neglect their responsibility to be custodians of one of its greatest assets namely the Karoo Habitat will also form part of a renewal strategy of the C&T action Group.

Louis Kruger will propose such a structure at the next strategic planning session (Venue, Date and Time to be confirmed) of the C&T Action Group for further deliberation and action.

Waste Management

The challenge of the obstacle 3.3 Dirty town full rubbish will be addressed by a action group consisting of Theo Olivier, Marietjie Lochner, Barry Andrag, Leatitia Duminy and others

Ubuntu Municipality

The following issues and obstacles will be addressed by the Forum in its endeavors to establish a collaborative dialogue and planning platform with the Ubuntu Municipality.

3.2 Poor marketing

3.4 Infrastructure non existent and deteriorating fast

3.7 Municipal bylaws are not enforced and policed

3.9 Vandalism

3.10 Resources

5. Ubuntu Municipality Tourism Plan

In the Ubuntu Municipality's Strategic Tourism Plan the following *SPV Tourism structure illustrates partnerships between the Private Sector, Communities and Municipality

*Special Purpose Vehicle

It might be possible that the Ubuntu Forum for Socio Economic Development will play the role of SPV and the Tourism structure be part of the Big One task team and Information system task team.

6. Victoria West Tourism Activities Survey

An online and hardcopy survey will soon be circulated amongst a cross section of the community, interest groups and guesthouse operators in Victoria West to gather quantitative data on certain tourism trends, behavior and attitudes. The data will be used for information purposes in the interest of all stakeholders and marketing systems.

7. Tourism for the disabled

After deliberation and with input from Chantal and Wynand Buys it has been decided that this tourism group will no longer function as a separate group but will be form part of the broader tourism initiative focusing on access for tourist and visitors to facilities and tourism attractions.

8. One page start-up action plan for every tourism group.

During the workshop it has been decided the group coordinator and co-workers of each tourism sub-group will compile a one page start-up action plan for the group.

Groups

The Accessibility for Tourism-Toeganklikheid vir Toerisme Aksiegroep (voorheen Toerisme vir Gestremdes/before Tourism for the Disabled) will do investigations and recommendations to all the above tourism groups

9. Data capturing

For the purpose of capturing the data of the different tourism groups the online data capturing link is attached on the example page below

ASSESSMENT OF THE EXISTING LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT:

ABSTRACT:

Ubuntu Municipality, headquartered in Victoria west and Inclusive of the towns of Richmond and Loxton, is a Category B municipality in terms of s155(1)(b) of the Constitution sharing municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with the Pixley kaSeme District Municipality as a Category C municipality in terms of s155(1)(c) with the latter having executive and legislative authority in an area that includes six (6) other municipalities namely:

- Siyathemba Local Municipality (Prieska);
- Siyancuma Local Municipality (Douglas);
- Kareesberg Local Municipality (Carnavon);
- Umsobomvu Local Municipality (Colesberg);
- Thembelihle Local Municipality (Hopetown);
- Emthanjeni Local Municipality (De Aar); and
- Renosterberg Local Municipality (Petrusville).

As a Category B municipality, Ubuntu Municipality has a plenary executive system combined with a ward participatory system in terms of s9(f) of the Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998. It therefore consists of 4 Wards and has 3 PR Councilors constituting a municipal council of a total of 7 Councillors with the Mayor serving the dual role of Speaker of Council in terms of s160(1)(b) of the Constitution read together with s36(5) of the Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998.

WARD	WARD	TOWN(S) & AREAS WITHIN THE WARD
------	------	---------------------------------

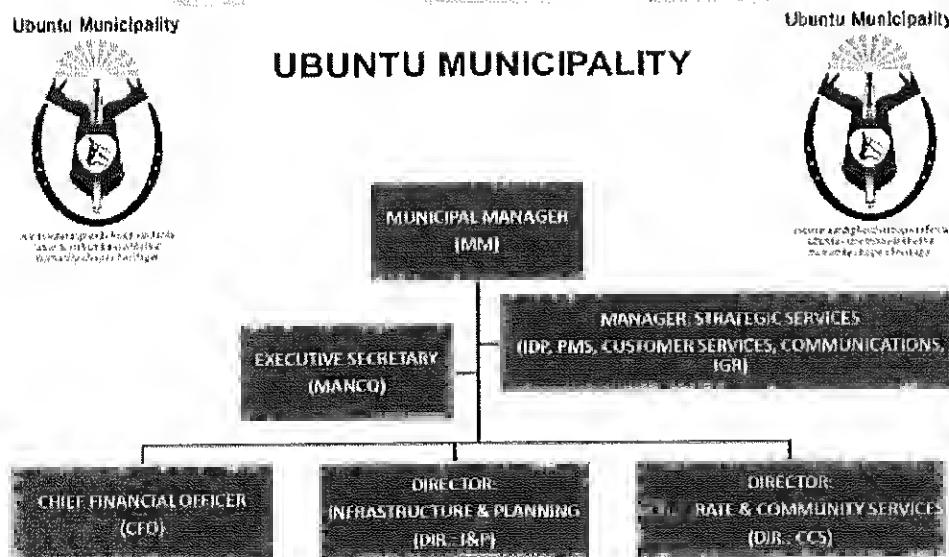
COUNCILLOR		
1	CLLR J. Z. LOLWANA	RICHMOND: Dennis Whiteville; Louis Pienaar; Plakkeskamp; Sabelo; Vaalblokke; Madiba Square; Westside; Erwe; Bo-dorp; Onderdorp
2	CLLR P. E. JANTJIES	VICTORIA WEST: Goutrou; Makwetabult; Uitbreiding 8; Bo-grens; Uitbreiding 6; Sunrise; Grens-onder; Barnard St. & Kerk St.
3	CLLR H. W. VORSTER	LOXTON: Sunnyside; Weltevrede; Hillside; Goutrou; Dorp; Ou Plakkerskamp HUTCHINSON: Marabastad; ; Boereblok MERRIMAN
4	CLLR J. K. ARENS	VICTORIA WEST: New Bright; Skema; Missionvale; Bo-Dorp; Modderpoel; Mandela Square

Figure 1: 2017-2022 WARDS DERMARCATION IN UBUNTU MUNICIPALITY

The Ubuntu Municipality 2017-2022 IDP is based on a comprehensive situational analysis which takes into account, inter alia and primarily, the existing level of development. The extensive information on the socio-economic state of the Ubuntu Municipality is derived from relevant sociological and biographical data collected in numerous recent surveys, including census information, provided by and at the immediate disposal of StatsSA. This information is presented below as follows:

UBUNTU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S INTERNAL TRANSFORMATION NEEDS:

Ubuntu Municipality's internal transformation needs are to be in line with Regulation 4 of Government Gazette No. 37245 of 17 January 2014 (Govt. Notice No. 21) to inculcate governance, administration and service delivery excellence throughout the current term of office of the Ubuntu Municipal Council (2017-2022) and is encapsulated in the draft high-level organogram review which is reflected below:



Regulation 4(1) of Government Gazette No. 37245 prescribes that a Municipal Manager must, within 12 months of the promulgation of these regulations, review the municipality's staff

establishment having regard to the principles set out in these regulations, the functions and powers listed in part B of Schedule 4 to the Constitution, Chapter 5 of the Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998 and based on:

- a municipality's strategic objectives; and
- a municipality's core and support functions.

Regulation 4(2) of Government Gazette No. 3724S prescribes that, notwithstanding subregulation (1), a municipality must at least provide for the following departments on the staff establishment to:

- provide development and town planning services;
- provide public works and basic services to communities;
- provide community services;
- manage the finances of a municipality; and
- render corporate support services.

Regulation 4(3) of Government Gazette No. 3724S prescribes that the Municipal Manager must review the municipality's staff establishment within 12 months in any of the following instances:

- the election of a new municipal council;
- the adoption of the Integrated development plan of the municipality as contemplated in s2S of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000;
- material changes to the functions of the municipality.

Regulation 4(4) of Government Gazette No. 3724S prescribes that the staff establishment must provide for permanent posts and fixed-term posts.

UBUNTU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES:

NATIONAL KPA 1: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- 1. PROVISION OF SUSTAINABLE BASIC SERVICES**
 - a. Sanitation Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance
 - a. Water Services Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance
 - b. Electricity Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance
 - c. Roads Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance
 - d. Solid Waste Management Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance
- 2. SPATIAL PLANNING EXCELLENCE**
 - a. Spatial Development Framework & Land Use Management System
 - b. Developmental Bulk Infrastructure Optimisation
- 3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT BULK INFRASTRUCTURE OPTIMISATION**
 - a. Spatial Development Bulk Infrastructure Assessment

NATIONAL KPA 2: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- 1. INVESTMENT ACCELERATION & ATTRACTION**
 - a. Private Sector Investment Upliftment & Acceleration
 - b. Public Sector Investment Upliftment & Acceleration

- c. Tourism Upliftment & Acceleration
- d. Agriculture & Agri-processing Upliftment & Acceleration
- e. Industry Upliftment & Acceleration
- f. Commerce Upliftment & Acceleration
- g. SMME Upliftment & Acceleration
- h. Industrial & Commercial Economic Zone Establishment

NATIONAL KPA 3: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT & VIABILITY

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

1. SOUND FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT
 - a. Financial Governance Excellence
 - a. Budget Management Excellence
 - b. Financial Reporting Excellence
 - c. AFS Compilation & Assets Management Excellence
 - d. Supply Chain Management Excellence
 - e. Municipal Revenue Management Excellence (Income & Expenditure)
 - f. Conditional Grants Reporting Excellence

NATIONAL KPA 4: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

1. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION
 - a. Comprehensive Organogram Review
2. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT EXCELLENCE
 - a. Recruitment & Selection Excellence
 - b. Skills Development Excellence
3. INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRITY EXCELLENCE
 - a. Staff/Public Interface Excellence
(Code of Conduct, Batho Pele, Anti-corruption)
4. INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIVENESS EXCELLENCE
 - a. Customer Care Excellence
(Compliments/Enquiries/Complaints/Mpimpa)
5. INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE EXCELLENCE
 - a. Organisational & Individual Performance Management

NATIONAL KPA 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

1. INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE EXCELLENCE
 - a. Functional Council & Audit Oversight Excellence
 - b. Community Participation Excellence
(Ward Committees, Rapid Response Team, Community Meetings)

UBUNTU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES:

Ubuntu Municipal Council's Operational Strategies shall be informed by the staff establishment which in turn shall be informed by both legal and regulatory prescripts as well as the development strategies outlined above.

UBUNTU MUNICIPALITY'S APPLICABLE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS:

Ubuntu Municipality's Disaster Management Plans shall be within its immediate functions and informed by immediate responsiveness to the Disaster Management Plans of the Pixley kaSeme District Municipality.

UBUNTU MUNICIPALITY'S KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS:

Ubuntu Municipality's Performance Management Policy shall be incorporated in the Final Draft of the IDP and shall be focused on the realization of the Developmental Strategies outlined above.

SUMMARY OF INPUTS FROM LOXTON "DORP" AREA COMMUNITY FOR 2017-2021 IDP.

Submitted by Ward 3 Committee member: Allan Booysen

NB!! IMPERATIVE THAT ALL RELEVANT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR LOXTON, ALONG WITH THE PROPOSED MEANS, CONTAINED IN THE 2012-2016 IDP AND ITS ANNEXURES, AND WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN FINALISED AS YET, BE INCLUDED AGAIN IN THE NEW 2017-2021 IDP.

5.2.2 Local Government and Institutional

1. Spatial Development Plan urgently needed to plan town expansion as well as the development in the surrounding landscape. No regulations for town planning exist in Loxton.
2. Upgrading of local Municipal Billing systems.

5.2.3 Demographic and social

1. Upgrade and expand community hall so that it can be rented out to e.g. SASSA, Welfare Services, Dept. of Social Welfare, Sports Clubs, shops, Pensioners Club. Rents to be used for social upliftment.
2. Sports facilities: All must be upgraded. Courts for netball, cricket pitch and practice nets, soccer goal posts, spectator benches and tennis court to be repaired and brought up to standard. Appointment of a groundsman for caretaking and upkeep of park and sport facilities. Job creation.
3. Budget for in depth nutritional and basic hygiene education.
4. Appointment of a permanent Social Worker for Loxton.
5. Provision of dedicated ambulance service for Loxton including 6 fully trained paramedics. Also an Ambulance Station situated near the clinic.

Safety and security

1. Damage to trees (illegal wood collecting) and fruit theft– want a bylaw that allows for spot fine or community service for damaging trees in the dorp as well as for trespassing.
2. Cameras at entrance to key areas affecting village and farms.
3. Security Guard hut with water, toilet and electricity for 24 hour guarding of Clinic.

5.2.4 Infrastructure and Housing

Telecommunications

1. Addressing the availability of broadband via fibre optic servicing SKA.

Water

1. Water distribution network replaced. Old meters need to be replaced. "New" ones put in last two years don't work.
2. Loxton dam wall is below standard. Wall maintenance needs to be implemented. E.g. Vegetation removed.
3. Water plant: inoperative since 2016. System installed is not suitable, filters not being flushed, broken since Dec 2016. In addition, serious water wastage, a by-product of this system is unacceptable loss of water in form of "waste water".

4. As an alternative to more boreholes being sunk, water saving measures need to be investigated and implemented such as water tanks installed at all houses to capture rain water.
5. Leiwat fees are not being applied to support the maintenance of the system. Leiwat fees need to be ring-fenced and directly applied to improving the infrastructure. Position of water bailiff needs to be reinstated. Leiwat being used by emerging farmers is not being paid for.
6. Water from dam and windmill on Market street should be used for watering trees and interlinking side-streets. Windmill pump must be repaired.
7. Storm water drainage: Leiwat system serves as the storm water drainage system which is inadequate. Review storm water system and implement development where needed. Some streets have no water channels at all.
8. To promote livelihoods of emerging farmers replace dysfunctional piping from Loxton dam to agricultural areas to facilitate growing of crops or feed for livestock.
9. The outlet tap next to the dam controlling the flow of Leiwat must be repaired and made functional.
10. To compile a ward profile about water related issues.

Streets

1. All streets need upgrading. Road surfaces of Magrieta Prinsloo and Market street to be tarred (high use) and all other streets must have gravel applied as a surface and graded.
2. Traffic calming devices to curb speeding in Magrieta Prinsloo, Market and Kerk streets.

Waste Management

1. Municipal dumping ground unacceptable condition (Dept. Health has complained numerous times).
2. Possible opportunity for job creation – recycling at the dumping ground.
3. Fence entire dump site to prevent loose litter distribution by wind.
4. Appoint a Controller/ Guard to be available at all opened times.
5. Garbage drums need to be supplied to every household for domestic household waste.
6. Garbage bags need to be supplied to every household (bulk purchase by municipality).
7. Three-sided brick structures do not work. Access to dogs and children, wind spreads litter. Replace with household garbage bin system.
8. Garbage truck needed in Loxton. Tractor and open trailer not effective.
9. Goutrou: sewage system and water systems need to be connected to the existing infrastructure (approved, but requires action).
10. Illegal dumping of refuse on public open spaces.

Electricity

1. Electrical network needs to be upgraded including wiring and transformers. New transformers will increase electricity to town. More electricity is required because increasing population and increased use of technology creating a greater demand for electricity.
2. Street lighting: Large areas unlit. Street and area lighting a high priority.
3. Upgrading of Goutrou for all services is a high priority.

Housing

1. Housing already approved in last IDP. Needs to be actioned.
2. Reported 17 year wait for housing. Political favouring taking place during allocation of housing.

Public facilities

1. Provision of public toilets in the dorp. No toilets available, unacceptable. An old facility is already available near clinic, clinic willing to maintain the toilets if municipality upgrades this structure.
2. Graveyard: V GK is full. Need to find alternative burial land.
3. Stray and feral animals a problem in Loxton. Need for regular spay and inoculation programme for domestic dogs and cats.
4. Monitored pet licencing system with tagged animals.
5. Pound for stray livestock.

5.2.5 Environmental

1. Seasonal vandalising of public trees for fruit. Proposed solution is managed harvesting of pears in public streets and make these available to school feeding scheme as well as feeding scheme.
2. The 100+ year old trees in Loxton are integral to the atmosphere and attraction of the town. The trees are under increasing pressure from indiscriminate wood gathering in winter – placing a risk to Loxton as an attractive place for people looking to invest in property, as well as tourism. Suggested solution is to employ a “tree doctor” to supervise trimming dead branches, pine cone bearing branches each year in certain streets and make this wood available to low-income households at a small cost. Critical that the trimming is supervised by a specialist.
3. Greening of Loxton, including all the suburbs, entailing the planting of shade and fruit trees. Many suburbs have never had trees planted. Many of the old trees that were planted in Loxton are dying due to neglect and old age. This valuable asset for the tourism and general popularity of Loxton must be urgently replaced. Bulk purchasing and planting of trees a priority.
4. Greening of Clinic by utilising the State Nursery in Upington.
5. The Critically Endangered Riverine Rabbit and its riparian habitat are threatened by degradation of riparian zones, some of which falls within this municipality. Loss of riverine habitat because of degradation and over-grazing. Strategies to address issue: Buffer of 50m on tributaries and 150m on large rivers are proposed where no development should be allowed. Flood lines should be determined. Management of riparian zones on commonages addressed with emerging farmers (veld management training, erosion control) to ensure ecological integrity while still promoting agricultural productivity.
6. The IDP should note that the DEA and DENC conservation authorities are in the process of finalising their provincial Protected Areas Expansion Strategy, including mapping of the Critical Biodiversity Areas. These will need to be incorporated into the Ubuntu Spatial Planning Process.

5.2.6 Economical

1. **Agriculture** is by far the largest economic activity in Loxton as well as the larger Ubuntu region. Joblessness and its accompanying poverty and social fallout must be addressed by creating **agricultural** related services of high quality to this main source of revenue which is in the immediate vicinity of the community. Our local community must be given high quality **agriculturally** related skills development which can be used to supply local demand. Farmers are in desperate need of skilled artisans (builders, plumbers, people who can repair windmills, build sheep watering troughs) and are presently forced to bring this skill in from outside sources meaning that revenue from Loxton and surrounds is being taken out of the region and spent elsewhere. An **AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTER** must be established and managed by willing local farmers who have experience.
2. Undertaking from municipality to support the development of alternative economies in the Karoo as opposed to the proposed fracking and uranium mining developments. Fracking and uranium mining pose eventual unacceptable job losses in the agriculture and tourism sectors (far in excess of potential jobs offered through these mining sectors) and irreversible impacts on the environment in the Karoo and scarce natural resources such as water.
3. Policy to support renewable energy alternatives to gas and coal energy sources.
4. Development of Loxton Camping ground. Proposed private public collaboration to create a community camping ground. Mentorship to develop small business opportunity.
5. Proposed hiking trail – Open Africa Karoo Highlands Route initiative. Skills and job creation opportunity (slack-packing, guided).
6. Mountain bike 60km circular route. Open Africa Karoo Highlands Route initiative. Skills and job creation (building and maintaining).
7. Geoglyph – Riverine Rabbit Thinking Path Geoglyph, Open Africa Karoo Highlands Route attraction. Tourism initiative already launched – private-community collaboration. Development of skills and job creation (women's craft group, guiding, environmental awareness,).

ADDITIONS DURING PRESENTATION TO COUNCIL 9MAR2017 12h00

1. Leiwater system to be extended to the rest of Loxton (Sheryl)
2. Number of municipal workers in Loxton too few (Sheryl)
3. Solution to blocked leiwater bridges is assignment of municipal staff or volunteers to remove litter once a week (George)

ADDITIONS AFTER CLOSURE OF MEETING (NOT INCLUDED IN SUBMISSION)

4. No waterborne sewerage in "historical town"
 5. Some trees next to Leiwater channels are not accessible to water
 6. Farm animals roaming town
 7. Power bearing structures in the middle of roads need re-painting of chevrons.
 8. Cement corner stones at road intersections are cracked or out of position. Upgrade
 9. More effective policing with respect to burglaries, theft of property and fruit
- Items 4 to 9 late inputs received by a diverted WhatsApp from the Town Councillor

ADDITIONS TO SUMMARY OF INPUTS FROM LOXTON "DORP" AREA COMMUNITY FOR 2017-2021 IDP.

15 March 2017.

Submitted by Ward 3 Committee member: Allan Booysen

Invitations were made by The Mayor, Cllr. Jantjies to all present at the IDP REPRESENTATIVES FORUM WORKSHOP held 13 March 2017, to submit any additional inputs (those not received from communities in time for the workshop in Loxton on the 9th March 2017) relating to this IDP, via email before 17 March 2017.

In response to that invitation, here follows the additional inputs which must be added to the list submitted on 9 March for Ward 3.

1. INSUFFICIENT MANPOWER RESOURCES

Loxton Municipality cannot satisfactorily attend to most of the basic and urgently required interventions to infrastructure of the town because of either a) insufficient manpower resources b) inadequate skills development of present staffing c) inadequate human resource management or staff development. This has led, over time to the collapse of many systems and the continued deterioration of the little that is left. This must be passed through UBUNTU Skills Development Facilitator (SDF) to ascertain feasibility of either an improved management solution or alternately manpower increases. If an effective SDF does not exist in Ubuntu, then this must be attended to with urgency.

2. CHEVRON COLOURS ON POWERLINE POLES IN STREETS

All wooden Powerline poles situated in the centre of most of the main streets in Loxton must have the lower part of the poles re-painted in Chevron colours. They present a very real danger to vehicular traffic if not glaringly indicated as obstacles.

3. LOCAL FIREFIGHTING SERVICE

A firefighting service is completely non-available for Loxton. Recently the tragic gutting of the only school by arsonists had to be witnessed by a helpless community and there is no reason why this will not happen again. In addition, the large old pine and other trees lining the streets and in private properties, should no fire countering measures be in place, may well add to the fire hazard should a lightning strike occur in the town. A fire tender of sufficient capacity is required as well as fire prevention and firefighting training to all municipal staff and to sufficient number of volunteers in the town is imperative. The nearest firefighting facility is in Victoria West, 83 Kilometres away.

4. EMERGENCY WATER PROVISION SYSTEM

The emergency water provision system housing and its control mechanism and panel has been vandalised to the point of non-operability. The Housing needs structural repairs and upgrades and the electrical and pumping facilities need repair. An alarm must be installed to prevent further and future vandalization. This is an emergency system.

5. COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY SITUATION/ DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

A comprehensive Emergency Situation / Disaster plan is required for Loxton to be created and vetted by the Coordinating and Planning Committee of Ubuntu. This plan must be a written Disaster Plan and made available to residents of the town for cases of emergency.

6. EXTENTION OF WATER BORNE SANITATION SYSTEM TO THE HISTORICAL SECTION OF LOXTON

50% of all sanitation in this sector is French drain system which is a danger to the purity of ground water. Ground water is vital to the wellbeing of residential as well as agricultural activities in Loxton. The other 50% uses the Septic tank and conservancy system requiring expensive pumping and is also to an extent, a health hazard. The fully functional water borne system that already covers the suburbs of Sunnyside, Wettevrede and Hillside and should be extended to the rest of the town.

7. RESTORATION OF LOXTON GRAVEYARD

It is requested that a project be launched to restore the Loxton Cemetery as part of the town improvement initiative. Vandalizing is being carried out at a massive scale almost entirely in the Municipal section of the Graveyard. The project itself is to include actions to prevent further damage including sensitizing the population to the cultural importance associated with graveyards, access control through fencing off and key control, restoration of damaged graves (both vandalized and those that were damaged by the elements), watering of the trees. There is a windmill, currently not working which should be repaired to make water available for the graveyard trees.

8. CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR ENDANGERED WILDLIFE TRUST'S INDIGENOUS KAROO NURSERY.

The Ubuntu municipality continues to support, in terms of making land and water available, the Endangered Wildlife Trust's Indigenous Karoo Nursery as contributes to Local Economic Development by employing two community members full time and casual labour periodically.

Chapter 4: The Projects

Funded Projects

Capital Budget

GRANTS	2017/18 R'000	2018/19 R'000	2020/21 R'000	PURPOSE
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	10,063	10,377	10,709	<i>Upgrading of streets, buildings and etc.</i>
WATER SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE	4,000	-	-	<i>Refurbishment of water infrastructure network in Victoria West</i>
INTERGRATED NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME GRANT	1,000	3,000	1,500	<i>Electrification of sites</i>
TOTAL	15,063	13,377	12,209	

Operational Budget

(Allocations in terms of the Division of Revenue Bill (DORA))



GRANTS	2017/18 R'000	2018/19 R'000	2020/21 R'000	PURPOSE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE MANAGEMENT GRANT	1,900	2,155	2,415	IMPROVE FINANCIAL SYSTEMS, IMPROVE INTERNAL CONTROL AND APPOINTMENTS OF INTERNS.
EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME GRANT FOR MUNICIPALITIES	1,000	-	-	JOB CREATION
EQUITABLE SHARE	28,192	31,083	33,249	FINANCING OF ADMINISTRATION AND INDIGENT SERVICES
TOTAL	31,092	33,238	35,664	

Allocation in terms of the provincial gazette.

Library service Grant	860 000.00	860 000.00	740 000.00	To help with the needs of the libraries
NCPT: Asset management Grant	3092464			Compilaion of AFS and fixed asset register

Departmental Projects
DORA allocations

Name of Grant	2018/2019 R'000	2019/2020 R'000	2020/2021 R'000
Local Government Finance Management Grant (FMG)	1,670	2,435	2,867
Extended Public Works Programme Grant for Municipalities	1,000	-	-
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	9,862	9,970	10,270
Water Services Infrastructure Grant	4,000	-	-
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal Grant)	1,000	3,200	1,920
Intergrated National Electrification Programme (Eskom) Grant (Allocation in Kind)	83	-	-
Water Services Infrastructure Grant (Allocation in Kind)	13,970	-	-
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (Allocation in Kind)	13,970	-	-
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (Allocation in Kind)	1,700	1,700	1,800
Equitable share	31,165	34,209	37,074
TOTAL			

Summary of 2018/2019 Projects

Project Description	Funding Agent	Proposed amount
Completion of roads project	MIG	R 4 500 000-00
Water pipeline between Moonlight and Koshuis reservoirs	MIG	R 4 500 000-00
Addition of 2 boreholes to existing network	WSIG	R4 000 000-00
Victoria West: External water supply: Development of Boreholes (7)		R4 736 415

Chapter 5: The Integration

INTRODUCTION

The integration phase is one of the critical components of an IDP as it strengthens the sustainability of the process. Therefore, the main purpose of this phase is to develop an integrated planning framework that outlines among others, plans, projects and/or programmes that will be implemented during the 2016/17 financial years and beyond.

During this phase of the IDP, true meaning is given to the process of integrated development planning. With the designed projects for implementation in mind, the integration phase aims to align these different project proposals firstly with specific deliverables from the IDP and secondly with certain legal requirements.

More specifically, the projects have to be aligned with the agreed objectives and strategies to ensure transparency as well as with the available financial and institutional resources to ensure implementation. Furthermore, the projects also need to be aligned with national and provincial legal requirements to ensure uniformity and compatibility with government strategies and programmes. Instead of arriving at a simplified “to do” list for the next five years, the aim is to formulate a set of consolidated and integrated programmes for implementation, specifically focusing on contents, location, timing and responsibilities of key activities.

The integration requirements are divided into three broad categories namely:

- Integrated sector programmes
- Planning programmes and
- External policy guideline requirements.

INTEGRATED SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Integrated sector programmes forms the basis for preparing budgets and future sectoral business plans. There are currently three sectors that require special sector plans, as indicated below, the outputs of which are not applicable to the Local Municipality at present. Consequently, the following two special sector plans do not form part of the IDP:

- Water Services Development Plan (“WSDP”);
- Integrated Waste Management Plan (“IWMP”).

From the project planning and design sheets it was possible to compile a list of sector specific projects from the multi-sectoral IDP projects. The sectoral programmes are indicated overleaf and relate to projects representing both sector components as well as the following sector departments within the Municipality:

- Municipal Manager
- Technical services
- Human Resources and Administration
- Financial Services

It is important to note that these programmes do not only make provision for IDP related projects but also other project costs and activities in order to create a comprehensive picture for budgeting purposes. Summary of the sectoral plans and programmes are included in this chapter. An analysis was conducted in respect of various sector plans developed for the municipality. Some of these sector plans were found to be still relevant. Others required a review whilst new ones were developed.

Table: List of Sector Plans

Sector Plans	Key Issues
Spatial Development Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land Use management -Tenure reform -Environmental management -spatial fragmentation and spatial inequality -development nodes and corridors
Integrated waste management plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Public and environmental health -waste minimisation and education -integrated waste management planning -capacity issues -Institutional and organisational issues
Water service development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Access to basic water supply service -Access to basic sanitation service -Eradication of the bucket system -A growing demand for housing and higher levels of services specifically in urban areas -Upgrading of existing infrastructure in urban areas -Upgrading of existing infrastructure in urban areas -limited access to raw supply which is limiting development -Inadequate operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure
Integrated environmental management plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Biodiversity issues -Fresh water system -Main threats on water system -Air quality issues

PLANNING PROGRAMMES

In order to set up close links between planning and budgeting as well as between planning and implementation, a number of planning programmes are required. These plans, however, do not only serve as a framework for managing finances, but it also sets the groundwork for regular management information in respect of monitoring progress and performance. Finally, it also demonstrates compliance of the IDP with spatial principles and strategies and which serves as a basis for spatial co-ordination of activities and for land use management decisions.

Table: Current status of planning Programmes

Sector Plans	Status
Spatial development framework (SDF)	Need to be reviewed
Environmental Management Programme	Ok
Integrated waste management plan	Ok
LED strategy	Need to be reviewed
Tourism Strategy	Need to be reviewed
Housing sector plan	Ok
Financial viability Plan	Ok
Water services development plan	Need to be reviewed
Roads and storm water master plan	Need to be reviewed
Water safety plan	Ok
HIV/AIDS plan	Need to be reviewed
Integrated transport plan	Not in place
Infrastructure plan	Need to be reviewed

MANDATE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

MANDATE

The constitution assigns the developmental mandate to local government. This implies that all municipalities must strive to achieve the goals of local government within its financial and institutional capacity, namely:

- To promote democratic and accountable government for local communities
- To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
- To promote social and economic development
- To promote a safe and healthy environment
- To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matter of local government.

It further requires municipalities to structure and manage their administration and budgeting and planning process to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community whilst participating in national and provincial development programmes

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) sets out the basis for the establishment of new municipalities. This legislation divides municipalities into the following categories: Category A is metro council's; Category B is local councils and Category C is District Municipalities. The Act also defines the institutional and political systems of municipalities and determines the division of powers and functions between the categories.

According to Chapter 5 (Section 83 (1)) of the Act, a local municipality (Category B) has the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of Sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution. Section 156 deals with the powers and functions of municipalities, while Section 229 deals with fiscal powers and functions.

The division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities are described in Section 84 of the Act and the adjustment of division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities by the Provincial MEC for local government is described in Section 85 of the Act.

The passing of by-laws is one of the tasks of municipalities. The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 17 of 1998) directs that after amalgamation, all existing by-laws had to be reviewed and rationalized. An analysis of the status quo of Northern Cape local governance found that in the year after amalgamation, the most common by-law passed was credit control by-law. (DH&LG, 2002)

The Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) transfers the responsibility for the provision and management of existing water supply and sanitation from national to local government. The two key areas of responsibility in terms of water services provision are the governance functions and the provision functions. Governance functions are legally the responsibility of the Water Services Authority (WSA) and include the planning and regulatory functions, as well as ensuring water services provision, which includes monitoring, finances, governance, contracts, and reporting. According to the Constitution and the Water Services Act, local government is responsible for ensuring water services provision to its constituency.

Local authorities may be constituted as Water Services Authorities, and would have the role of selecting and appointing a Water Services Provider (WSP) for their area. The WSA may however not delegate the authority and responsibility for providing services of adequate standard to all residents within their areas of jurisdiction. In some cases, a WSA can simultaneously be the WSP.

In general, the Minister of Provincial and Local Government had authority to assign certain functions to local and district municipalities. According to Provincial Gazette of June 2003, the local and district municipalities have been authorized to perform the following function.

Table: Powers and Functions

Table: Powers and Functions			
Sections	Powers and Functions	District Municipality	Local Municipality
84(1)(a) and 84 (3)	Integrated Development Planning for the district municipality as a whole including a framework for integrated development plans for the local municipalities, taking into account the integrated development plans of those municipalities.	Yes	Yes
84(1)(b)		Yes	No
		Yes	No
		Yes	No
84(1)(c) and 84(3)		Bulk supply of water that affects the significant proportion of municipalities in the district.	Yes
84(1)(d) and 84(3)	Bulk supply of electricity that affects the significant proportion of municipalities in the district.	Yes	Yes

84(1)(e) and 84(3)	Bulk sewerage purification works and main sewerage disposal that affects a significant proportion of the district.		
84(1)(f) and 84(3)	Solid waste disposal sites serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.		
84(1)(g) and 84(3)	Municipal roads which form part of the road transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole.		
84(1)(h) and 84(3)	Regulation of passenger transport services.		
84(1)(i) and 84(3)	Municipal airport serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.		
	Municipal health service serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.		
	Promotion of local tourism for serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.		
84(1)(m) and 84(3)	Fire fighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.		
84(1)(j) and 84(3)			
84(1)(n) and 84(3)	Municipal public works relating to any of the above function or any other function assigned to the district municipality.		
84(1)(k) and 84(3)	Establishment of conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoriums serving the district as a whole.		
84(1)(o)	The receipt, allocation and if applicable the distribution of grants made to the district municipality.		
84(1)(p)			
84(1)(l) and 84(3)	The imposition and collection of taxes, levies and duties as related to the above functions or as may be assigned to the district municipality in terms of national legislation.		
83(1)	Establishment, conduct and control of fresh produce markets and abattoirs servicing the area of the district municipality as a whole.		
	Powers and functions assigned to municipality in terms of Section 156 and 229		

	of the constitution i.e Administration, Composition of by laws		
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COMMITTEES

Council Committees

Council Committees provide the opportunity for councilors to be more involved in the active governance of the municipality.

Ward Committees

As noted earlier, the Constitution requires of Local Government to provide democratic and accountable government, to ensure sustainable service provision, to promote social and economic development, and to encourage community involvement in its affairs. Furthermore, the White Paper on Local Government (1998) defines Developmental Local Government as "local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs to improve the quality of their lives."

The primary objective for the establishment of ward committees is to enhance participatory democracy in local government. The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) makes provision for the establishment of wards determined by the Demarcation Board in metropolitan and Category B municipalities. Ward Councilors are elected in terms of the Municipal Electoral Act to represent each of the wards within a municipality. A Ward Committee is established consisting of a Ward Councilors as the Chairperson, and not more than 10 other persons. The Ward Committee members must represent a diversity of interests in the ward with an equitable representation of women. No remuneration is to be paid to Ward Committee members.

The functions and powers of ward Committees are limited to making recommendations to the Ward Councilors, the metro or local council, the Executive Committee and/or the Executive Mayor. However, a Municipal Council may delegate appropriate powers to maximize administrative and operational efficiency and may instruct committees to perform any of council's functions and powers in terms of Chapter 5 of the MSA as amended. The Municipal Council may also make administrative arrangements to enable Ward committees to perform their functions and powers.

In District Management Areas where local municipalities are not viable, the District Municipality has all the municipal functions and powers. The legislation does not make provision for the establishment of Ward Committees in District Management Areas.

The principles of developmental local government are further expanded upon in the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) and strongly endorse the purpose and functions of Ward Committees, allowing for representative government to be complemented with a system of participatory government. The municipality is to encourage and create the conditions and enable the local community to participate in its affairs. Members of the local community have the right to contribute to the decision-making processes of the municipality, and the duty to observe the mechanisms, processes and procedures of the municipality.

Ward Committees have been established in all Pixley category B municipalities, but some of these ward committees are not functioning due to the following reasons:

- No proper training has been provided
- Many municipalities do not provide resources such as transport, human resources and facilities
- There are no monitoring mechanisms

Municipalities are obliged to develop a system of delegation of powers as outlined in both the Local Government Municipal Structures Act (1998) and the Municipal Systems Act (2000). In compliance with this provision the District Municipality has developed and adopted its system of delegation of powers.

CHAPTER 6: CLOSURE

6.1 Introduction

This document contains the final Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality and was formulated over a period of one year, taking into consideration the views and aspirations of the entire community. The IDP provides the foundation for development for the next five years and will be reviewed regularly to ensure compliance with changing needs and external requirements.

6.2 Invitation for Comments

In order to ensure transparency of the IDP process everybody is given the chance to raise concerns regarding the contents of the IDP.

Selected national and provincial departments are firstly given a chance to assess the viability and feasibility of project proposals from a technical perspective. More specifically, the spheres of government are responsible for checking the compliance of the IDP in relation to legal and policy requirements, as well as to ensure vertical coordination and sector alignment.

Since the operational activities of the Local Municipality will have a certain effect and possible impact on surrounding areas, adjacent local and district municipalities are also given the opportunity to raise any concerns in respect of possible contradicting types of development and to ensure the alignment of IDPs.

Finally, all residents and stakeholders are also given the opportunity to comment on the contents of the IDP, should they be directly affected.

Some comments were received from government departments and incorporated in the document, but no comments were received from the community.

6.3 Adoption

After all the comments were incorporated in the IDP document, the Council will be approving it in May 2018. The approved document will be submitted to the MEC: Department of Cooperative Governance Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (COGHTA), as required by the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (32 of 2000).